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SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

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CONGO

BRIEFS

DELEGATION RETURNS FROM ANGOLA, MOZAMBIQUE--After a 2-week working visit that took it successively to the People's Republic of Angola and the Republic of Mozambique, the delegation of the Central Commission for Control and Verification, led by its chairman, Comrade Celestin Ngoma Foutou, returned to Brazzaville yesterday evening. During its stay in Angola and Mozambique, the delegation held talks with the leaders of the Central Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party and also the leaders of the Control Committee of the Frelimo Party in exchanging experiences in problems of party control. The delegation was successively received in audience by Comrade Eduardo Dos Santos, chairman of the Central Committee of MPLA-Labor Party, and Comrade Samora Machel, chairman of the Frelimo Party. With the great leader of the People's Republic of Mozambique, who received him in audience yesterday, Comrade Celestin Ngoma Foutou discussed the prospects and means of activating relations between our two countries and our two parties. He was amply briefed on the successes achieved by the Frelimo Party, which is actively preparing for its fourth congress and waging an unrelenting war against armed bandits, who with the support of South Africa are engaged in destructive acts against the civilian population and take foreign experts hostage. It must be recalled that the delegation made a working visit to the interior of the country where it acquainted itself with the socioeconomic and sociocultural projects in the provinces of Sofala Niassa in the center and north of Mozambique. [Text]
[AB141606 Brazzaville Domestic Service in French 1230 G 14 Oct 82]

CSO: 3419/58

EQUATORIAL GUINEA

EQUATORIAL GUINEA-NIGERIA COMMISSION OPENS

AB142011 Malabo Domestic Service in Spanish 1900 GMT 14 Oct 82

[Text] This morning the discussions of the Equatorial Guinea-Nigeria Commission began in the conference hall of the Ministry of External Affairs. The inaugural session began with a statement by Commissioner of State for Economic Development, Planning and Cooperation Federico Mesa Bill Kongo as chairman of the Equatorial Guinean Commission. In his address, Mesa Bill Kongo welcomed the Nigerian delegation and expressed wishes for the success of the deliberations that were about to take place within the framework of the friendly and cooperation relations that exist between our country and the Federal Republic of Nigeria.

For her part, the Nigerian minister of cooperation and chairman of the commission, Mrs Adenike, expressed thanks for the hospitality extended to them since their arrival in Malabo.

After the introduction of the members of the Equatorial Guinea-Nigeria Joint Commission, the session proceeded to consider the many items on the agenda: The consideration of the basic agreement on economic, scientific and technical cooperation; the agreement on fishery; and the agreement on air transport. On this last item, the morning's session ended.

The first session of the Equatorial Guinea-Nigeria Commission resumed this afternoon at 1500 and studied the following points: The agreement on maritime transport, the friendship and good neighborliness treaty and the agreement on agricultural and livestock. The deliberations of the Equatorial Guinea-Nigeria Joint Commission will continue tomorrow from 0830 at the Ministry of External Affairs.

CSO: 3448/2

ADJUSTMENT OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE BALANCE DISCUSSED

Addis Ababa ADDIS ZEMEN in Amharic 24 Aug 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Adjustment of Foreign Exchange Balance"]

[Text] At a seminar organized by the minister of foreign trade, representatives of exporters and governmental and private service organizations involved in trade promised to make every effort to achieve foreign trade objectives which, it is believed, will contribute to an increase in our foreign exchange. Estimating that exports will show a 12 percent increase next year, the representatives expressed their readiness to take responsibility to maintain the quality of the commodities and to promote their sale in the international market.

The minister of foreign trade observed that each exporter and those who have directly or indirectly provided services must carry out their responsibilities to increase the quantity and improve the quality of foreign exchange commodities, find new markets, negotiate good prices, improve their services and promote our foreign exchange which is needed for our economic development. Following discussion of the 1981 foreign trade situation and future plans, it was pointed out that although world market prospects for some commodities are not encouraging, the efforts made by all those concerned are not to be underestimated. However, considering the importance of foreign exchange to the speedy development of our economy, more effort must be made in the future to promote our foreign exchange.

Agricultural products are the source of our foreign exchange and according to the policy of national production and cultural development, every effort is being made to increase and improve agricultural production. Because of unexpected developments in the world market, we were unable to obtain the foreign exchange needed, and in the last few years the continuous increase in the price of petroleum has posed an additional problem. Furthermore, some foreign goods were badly needed to safeguard the gains of the revolution and the territorial integrity of the country, and to implement campaign plans. This left the country with no alternative but to import foreign goods, thus doubling our total imports. Therefore, to change the situation and to adjust the trade balance requires much struggle.

Efforts are being made to increase sources of foreign exchange, improve the quality of export products and secure markets. In addition, a foreign trade committee has been set up to gather foreign trade data, identify problems and provide timely solutions.

As mentioned, efforts already being made to increase the quantity and improve the quality of agricultural products are not to be underestimated. Many of these products have competed in the world market, and have achieved good results, thus proving that they are in demand. It is of great importance to find markets for the commodities which are not known in the international market. Because of high domestic prices, some commodities could not be exported, but this problem is being studied by the government and it is believed that the necessary support will be provided to promote the export of such commodities.

Foreign trade promotion offices currently functioning and those which will open in the future will help a great deal to promote foreign trade by providing data and researching markets. In cooperation with these trade promotion offices, or through their own efforts, export organizations are expected to carry out their responsibilities to find new markets and to furnish the international market with high quality commodities in adequate quantities. Since foreign exchange plays an important role in the speedy development of the national economy, all those in production, trade and service organizations must do their utmost to adjust our foreign trade balance.

9948

CSO: 3403/2

PLEDGE FOR REALIZATION OF NATIONAL MILITARY SERVICE

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 3 Oct 82 pp 1, 4

[Text]

The three-day seminar held here to discuss the structure, responsibilities and functions of the Political Department of the Revolutionary Police Force wound up yesterday afternoon.

The seminar was closed by Comrade Col. Tedla Desta, Acting Chief Commander of the Revolutionary Police Force.

Participants of the seminar, comprising commanders of the Revolutionary Police Force and heads of the Force's Political Department, took a joint stand at the closing session in which they declared that the creation of the national military service and local militia reinforces the country's defence force.

The participants expressed their readiness to contribute towards the realisation of the national military service and local militia as well as to strive for the fulfilment of COPWE's mission and the formation of the party of the working people.

Further, the participants resolved to hasten the reconstruction endeavour and to root corruption and graft by strengthening the Working People's Control Committee. They also reaffirmed that they would continue to pay sacrifices for the attainment of the objectives of the Red Star Multi-faceted Revolutionary Campaign and in general for the defence of the hard-won gains of the revolution.

Speaking at the closing ceremony, Comrade Col. Tedla emphasised the role played by members of the Revolutionary Police Force in the struggle against internal and external enemies and urged the participants to co-ordinate their efforts to carry out their obligations.

Lectures at the seminar included the setting up and growth of the police force, in socialist countries, the structure and functions of the Political Department of the Revolutionary Police Force and ideological dissemination.

(ENA)

MANAGER OUTLINES WORK OF KURAZ PUBLISHING AGENCY

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 21 Sep 82 p 8

[Text]

Kuraz Publishing Agency has printed and distributed 30 translated ideological works, educational and general knowledge books and novels in the last two years.

Comrade Tesfaye Ayalew, General Manager of the Agency, recalled that the absence of a publishing agency during the former feudo-bourgeois regime had greatly exposed writers to exploitation by individual sponsors and affected the progress of literature in the country.

The General Manager noted that 27 Kuraz shops were opened throughout the country in regional capitals, provincial towns and other urban centres which distribute books, newspapers and other publications. He disclosed that preparations are also nearing completion to open four more centres.

It was learnt that Kuraz Publishing Agency was making an attempt to bring together men of letters with competence of and devotion to literature, and that literary pieces were judged before publication by a panel of highly qualified professionals working for Kuraz.

The Agency has also set basic literature scales for recognized and aspirant writers who wish to have their works published and that after being qualified, an editorial board of the Agency would edit the works to be published. Three new editions by young writers who had the advice and support of the Editorial Board are soon to be issued.

According to the General Manager, a booklet on writing literature is also to be published by the Agency in order to help boost the quality of creative works of Ethiopians.

Comrade Tesfaye further pointed out that the Agency is presently supplying readers with books that have educational value while at the same time serving as a source of entertainment. He added that it takes the necessary care so that publications adulterating the culture of the society and inimical to the Revolution would not be imported.

As regards its future plan, Comrade Tesfaye said that the Agency has now launched a research on publishing books in various languages of the country and that along this line basic

agreement has been reached with concerned departments for the printing of books in Tigrigna language within a short time.

The General Manager of the Agency noted the impact of organizing book fairs in developing the reading habit in the society and said, in this connection, that a plan has been worked out for the staging of a book fair in which local and international publishing agencies would take part.

The Agency is now making preparations to publish seven new fiction and ideological books and a reprint of three books published earlier, Comrade Tesfaye pointed out.

Comrade Tesfaye stated that the problem of book distribution through the Agency's regional branch offices has been solved as a result of cooperation of government agencies, mass organizations and members of the Revolutionary Army.

(ENA)

CSO: 3400/84

WEEKLY WRAP-UP OF NON-ENGLISH PRESS

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 26 Sep 82 p 3

[Article by Kifle Djote in column: "Views, Comments, Opinions"]

[Text]

"Serto Ader", the organ of the Central Committee of COPWE, highlights the need for Ethiopian youth to intensify their struggle in the social, economic and political spheres of activities, as sections of the society with the greatest vigour and energy. Outlining some of the most impressive achievements scored by our youth during the past years of struggle, the paper urges them to take heed of the great responsibility entrusted to them in the on-going socialist construction drive and to make the best advantage of the conducive working conditions created for them through the establishment of their nation-wide organization REYA, the second anniversary of which was observed last week.

During the past two years, the COPWE CC organ notes, the national association of youth has accomplished immense tasks in establishing branch associations in the regions, in politicking and organizing its members, in charting out appropriate programmes of action.

It is gratifying to observe that youth associations at all levels are engaged in wide-ranging nation-building activities in close cooperation with public and mass organizations, "Serto Ader" underlines.

Significant Measures

The opening up of the All-Purpose Peasants' Training Centre at Agarfa, Bale region, which was inaugurated last week by our revolutionary leader, will have a great contribution to make to laying the basis of socialism in rural Ethiopia, writes the latest issue of *Yezareitu Ethiopia*, the Amharic weekly. In an editorial comment, the paper notes that the Centre, which is capable of training two-thousand peasants at a time, not only gives courses in agricultural techniques but also in various other disciplines closely connected with the everyday life of the peasantry including health, handicraft, and management and accounting principles.

Enumerating some of the significant measures taken by the revolutionary leadership and COPWE to lay

the essential pre-requisites for raising agricultural productivity, *Yezareitu* describes the establishment of the Peasants' Training Centre at Agarfa, which is the first of its kind in the country, as a laudable initiative attesting to the genuine concern of the Revolutionary Government for the overall development of the peasantry as a pre-condition for the transformation of agriculture, the mainstay of the national economy.

The training provided by the Centre for the peasants in Arsi, Sidamo, Gamo Goffa and Bale administrative regions, apart from offering courses in agro-techniques, serves as a means for the peasants from the different regions to share views and experiences and to devise joint strategy for the successful construction of socialism in the countryside, the paper adds.

By enabling the peasants to enhance their creative abilities, the training provided at the Centre will as well help to raise the all-round consciousness of the peasantry in the interest of the defence of the country and the attainment of increased material production, *Yezareitu* observes.

Crucial Factor

Under the headline, "Education — Basis of Progress", an article by Wondimu Negash, which appeared in the same issue of *Yezareitu*, draws a sharp contrast between the nature of education provided in the country in the periods before and after the onset of the Revolution. Describing education as a means having no alternative for changing man's environment for the better and for bringing about improvement in the standard of living of the people, the writer of the article attaches special significance to the need to revise educational curricula so as to redirect the purposes of education to the best service of the so-

ciety. He recalls that education in the days of the fallen regime, was only meant to further the interests of the ruling clique at the expense of the ignorance of the great majority of the people.

Stressing the need to translate educational theory into practice, Wondimu reminds educational planners, teachers and students, on the occasion of the commencement of the new academic year, of the need to make thorough assessment of strong and weak points with regard to the provision of education and to make the necessary and timely rectifications, and be able to gear education to its proper role. The Oromigna weekly, *Berissa*, also devoted its editorial comment to the same subject. In one of its editorial comments during the course of the week, the Amharic daily *Addis Zemen*, underlines the decisive role which industrialization plays in the construction of socialism. While the agricultural sector in our country has always been considered as the basis of national development, the industrial sector is regarded as playing a crucial role in bringing about effective socialist transformation, the paper notes. It adds that without the provision of essential industrial machinery through the development of industry, progress in other spheres of activities would become impossible. *Zemen* particularly urges the continued development of small-scale handicraft producers' co-operatives as a means to enhance the creative potentials of the working people and as a first step towards industrialization.

On events in the international arena, the Arabic weekly, *Al Alem*, denounced the continued violation of international norms and standards as a result of the Zionist arrogance in

its attitude towards the people of Palestine. Describing the latest massacre of one-and-a-half thousand Palestinian refugees in Beirut by Zionist troops as a crime against humanity, the paper strongly hit out against Israel for its continued defiance of world public opinion and the principles of the United Nations. Quoting a statement issued in this connection by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Socialist Ethiopia, which described the act of massacre as a horrifying crime committed not only against the Palestinian people but also against humanity, *Al Alam* calls for decisive international action to avoid any further deterioration in the Middle East crisis resulting from the Israeli invasion of the sovereign state of Lebanon.

Peoples, governments and democratic forces the world over bear heavy responsibility to give unreserved support to the people of Palestine in these days of trial and to assist them in their legitimate struggle against the barbaric aggression of Israel, *Al Alam* concludes.

CSO: 3400/84

WEEKLY WRAP-UP OF NON-ENGLISH PRESS

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 3 Oct 82 p 3

[Article by Kifle Djote in column: "Views, Comments, Opinions"]

[Text]

The latest issue of *Serto Ader*, the organ of the Central Committee of COPWE, devoted its editorial comment to the urgency for certain individuals who, while posing as Marxists and committed revolutionaries, are still indifferent to the proper implementation of revolutionary directives, to rectify their stance in the interest of the steady advance of the popular struggle. Noting that the past years of our revolutionary struggle have witnessed the emergence, one after the other, of a large number of dedicated and genuine citizens earnestly striving to uphold the cause of the revolution and the working people, *Serto Ader* points out the existence of quite a number of people, embedded in the different strata of the society who, while covering themselves in a revolutionary attire, are working against the cause of our struggle through indifference to work, lack of discipline and honesty as well as ideological firmness.

The paper levels strong criticism against the tendency on the part of such individuals to pay only lip service to the Revolution with practically no contributions in furthering the cause of the working people and calls for an early rectification of such retrogressive instances.

Under the headline "A Basic Need", the Amharic daily, *Addis Zemen*, says that the problems of housing are among the major social problems we face at present while pointing out that this problem has not been created by the Revolution as some reactionary elements tend to claim, but it is rather an unavoidable phenomenon which is bound to arise at any time and place in a period of transition such as ours.

Although the revolutionary proclamation which nationalized all urban land and extra houses has created favourable conditions for people to build their own houses, individually or in a group, it is evident that the former landlords had played a part

in aggravating the problems of housing, the paper notes.

To alleviate the problems of housing, the Revolutionary Government has taken a series of measures to facilitate the construction of houses by the broad masses in urban centres through long-term loans from banks and through the provision of free land, the paper further indicates. The construction of a large number of residential houses in various parts of the capital as well as apartments and low cost houses could not have been possible without the encouragement provided by the government, *Zemen* observes.

Considering the ever-increasing number of population in Addis, the construction of more residential houses is still a matter of urgency, the paper points out, adding that while the government is exerting all efforts in this direction within the resources at its disposal, the broad masses, too, are further advised to make further moves in attempts to build their own dwellings,

On the completion of the Seventh Round Literacy Campaign and the launching beginning next week of the eighth phase, the Amharic weekly, *Yezareitu Ethiopia*, outlines the victories scored by the Ethiopian people in the fight against illiteracy, the difficulties encountered in the process, and the struggle to be waged in the years ahead in our drive to attain total literacy. The most impressive achievements made in this sphere of struggle, which have gained international acclaim, are directly attributable to the enthusiastic participation of the masses and the constant encouragement and support provided by the revolutionary leadership, the paper notes.

Major Breakthrough

Yezareitu however points out, the fact that while the acquisition of the skills of reading and writing by millions of formerly illiterate adults is a major breakthrough, continuous efforts should be made to encourage these compatriots to pursue their studies at higher-level and encourage them to develop reading habits. By developing habits of reading newspapers, magazines, books and other periodicals, these adults would gain a great deal by way of broadening the horizon of their knowledge and general understanding of the world, the paper writes.

The Arabic language weekly, *Al Alem*, too, devoted its editorial comment to the same subject and expressed satisfaction at the fact that, at the completion of the seventh round of the national literacy drive, the rate of illiteracy in the country has now been reduced from 93 to 55 per cent in a period of less than four years.

The dramatic achievements scored in our literacy drive both in the urban and rural areas, during the past seven rounds of the campaign is a reflection of the genuine concern of the people and the Revolutionary Government for the total elimination of illiteracy which has long remained the greatest stumbling block to the social, economic and political development of the Ethiopian people, *Al Alem* observes.

The paper believes the eighth phase of the national literacy drive, due to be launched as of next week, is yet to register still greater successes, since it is based on the rich experiences of the past seven rounds and since it still continues to receive the enthusiastic support of the broad masses.

On the importance of the Multi-purpose Peasants' Training School at Agarfa, Bale region, which was officially inaugurated by our Revolutionary Leader a fortnight ago, the Oromo weekly, *Berrisa*, writes that the Centre is yet a further demonstration of the concern of the revolutionary leadership for the continued welfare of the peasantry. While the literacy campaign has already extricated millions of peasants in the countryside from the fetters of ignorance and laid the essential foundations upon which they could build on more knowledge in multi-lateral spheres, the training to be provided by the Agarfa All-purpose Peasants' Training Centre is yet to

prove a proper forum whereby peasants acquire vocational skills and agricultural techniques in the interest of increased agricultural productivity. the paper further notes.

In a feature article, Girma Tolessa of the same paper, describes the opening up of the Multi-purpose Peasants' Training Centre as a well-planned move designed to build socialism in the countryside on solid basis.

As a centre capable of providing training for about two-thousand people at a time, the Agarfa Peasants' Training Centre can provide the necessary skilled manpower badly needed to bring about a speedy socialist agricultural transformation, the writer points out.

CSO: 3400/84

ROLE OF YOUTH IN DEFENCE STRESSED

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 24 Sep 82 p 1

[Text]

The organ of the Central Committee of COPWE, "Serto Ader" said yesterday that it was the prime task and responsibility of Revolutionary Ethiopia's youth to prepare themselves for undertaking the National Military Service.

In its editorial entitled "The Youth and the Remaining Broad Task Ahead," the weekly paper pointed out that the role of youth in the defence of the revolutionary motherland was equally significant as in the case of the efforts being exerted at all levels to speed up the country's overall development. In this connection, "Serto Ader" mentioned the praise-worthy contribution of youth during the past eight years of revolutionary struggle to defend and safeguard the country's unity and territorial integrity.

"Serto Ader" said that the youth must during the 1973 new Ethiopian year just ushered in embark with heightened morale and spirit to intensify their activities in the social, economic and political fields for the effective implementation of the pro-

grammes of action of their associations from basic to national levels.

"Serto Ader" noted that organization and plan formulation are not adequate in themselves and said that young workers and peasants, students, intellectuals and other young men and women deployed in other sectors from basic associations to the highest level must intensify their participation on the basis of democratic centralism without feeling limited by time or place.

The participation of youth in social services both in towns and rural areas has shown that they have much to contribute to do away with the complex problems inherited from the old system and to hasten collective development efforts, it said.

Noting that the Revolutionary Ethiopia Youth Association (REYA) embraces millions in membership, "Serto Ader" appreciated the achievements of the association up to now and emphasized the immense participation expected of youth in the struggle ahead.

(ENA)

BRIEFS

GDR'S FIRST AMHARIC TRANSLATORS--Leipzig (ADN)--Two Ethiopian lecturers, Haile Michael Arregga and Eteffa Mulugetta, have trained the first Amharic translators and interpreters of the German Democratic Republic at the Africa and Middle East Department of Leipzig Karl Marx University. Other African lecturers at the university include Said Mohammed Khamis from Dar es Salaam University who has been teaching Swahili since last year. The same as his Ethiopian colleagues he is perfecting his German during his stay in the GDR and in addition, is taking part in a postgraduate course in Africa studies. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 22 Sep 82 p 3]

CSO: 3400/84

PLANS TO IMPROVE NEEDED TELEPHONE SERVICE REPORTED

Automatic Service by 1983

Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 31 Aug 82 p 8

[Article by Jean-Baptiste Akrou]

[Text] Taking advantage of the workshops organized during the technical tour he completed from Tuesday, 24 August, to Saturday, 28 August, Minister Kouassi Apete explained the efforts made by the government to provide the country with a postal and telecommunications system on a par with its level of development and underlying its legitimate economic ambitions. He explained at length to administrators, elected officials and production personnel (department heads and directors, merchants, farmers, private operators, and so on) the program decided upon at the 1975 Congress by the party's equipment committee.

Actually, after examining the postal and telecommunications situation, the PDCI-RDA [Democratic Party of the Ivory Coast-African Democratic Rally] decided, within the framework of the 5-year development plan for 1976-1980, to identify a number of basic objectives serving to bring about a program of reorganization and new investments. The reason for this was that the diagnosis made revealed clear deficiencies with regard to services. In order to remedy the situation, a vast catch-up program was worked out for 5 years. Its cost based on 1978 values amounted to 61 billion francs.

Clear Results

This sum was to be used for the construction of 48 new telephone centrals, 5 in Abidjan and 43 in the interior, making a total capacity of 75,000 lines. It was also for the establishment of a national computerized system, the setting up of 7 microwave relays with a capacity of 960 tracks and some 40 relays with average and small capacity, and finally, the completion of an emergency program in Korhogo, Seguela, Odienne, Katiola and Touba.

Early results are clearly encouraging. A comparison with figures for 1975 and 1979 reveals a net improvement. Phone sets in Abidjan have gone from 19,660 to 52,350 (a 166-percent increase) and in the interior, from 12,470 to 18,800 (151-percent increase). Telex equipment has increased from 1,060 to

2,000. The number of telephone customers has risen 67 percent, going from 17,653 to 29,300 in Abidjan and from 6,265 to 11,000 in the interior. The number of Telex subscribers has risen 97 percent and the rate of automatization is 93 percent compared with 86 percent in 1975.

Need for Money

Nevertheless, the Postal and Telecommunications service is behind because of economic difficulties affecting all departments. In February 1981, when he assumed office, Minister Apete realized that out of 40 billion francs needed to achieve immediate objectives, only 20 billion could be found. To date, he has succeeded in obtaining 12 billion, leaving 7 billion more to find. Apete has frankly informed the areas visited of these limitations. "The delay we are now experiencing requires enormous financial efforts and the speed of our achievements is directly related to our financial possibilities, which depend on the general economic situation."

Despite these problems, Odiénne, Boundiali, Korhogo, Divo, Toumodi, Bondoukou and Adzope have had automatic telephone service since last year. On Thursday, Guiglo will have such service, followed by Danane and Aboisso in December, 12 more areas in 1983, including Bouna, and 4 in 1984. Slowly but surely, the Ivory Coast is moving toward the automatization of its telephone system.

Post Offices

Invariably, the grievances formulated by the people in Bouna, Bondoukou, Abengourou and Adzope dealt with the establishment of "real post offices" in chief towns of subprefectures and large villages and the setting up of connecting telephone lines between subprefectures and prefecture capitals. During the workshops or meetings with newsmen from television, radio, the IVORIAN PRESS AGENCY and FRATERNITE MATIN, the minister spoke frankly, repeating one word over and over: strictness.

Concerning the post offices, he explained to the people that studies made by his departments in the north proved that on the average, one post office costs between 3 and 4 million francs a year for receipts ranging from 300,000 to 400,000 francs. This leaves a deficit of from 2.5 to 3.5 million francs. Since the postal services are in fact a social service, it was impossible to close these offices. What could be done to keep the deficits within reasonable proportions?

The minister sees but one solution: the participation of beneficiaries. He therefore asked the prefects, aided by subprefects and elected officials, to draw up a list of the large villages worthy of having rural post offices. He would like to put together a dossier in order, with the backing of outside financing guaranteed by the government, to plan a rural postal development program. In view of its social nature, he hopes to obtain financing at lower interest rates. Actually, the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications does not receive government subsidies. The government backs it in order that it may arrange foreign loans needed to complete its facilities. All programs are self-financed. Unfortunately, the continuously rising interest rates

hinder the ministry's financial possibilities. In order to avoid insurmountable deficits, it is recommended that rural post offices be built as part of the FRAR [Regional Rural Development Fund] programs.

To the question of why it is easier to telephone Paris or New York than Dabou, Danane or Bouna, the minister gave a pertinent response: "Our economy is essentially oriented abroad. Telecommunications are one of the foundations of the economy and the ministry's infrastructures were set up accordingly." There is also a technical reason: The national system, essentially served by overhead lines and microwave relays, does not have the same performance as the international system, which uses satellites. The international system, managed by Intelsat, has 150 affiliated countries, experienced experts and technicians and enormous financial means.

The solution therefore resides in the use of satellites, according to Apete. Actually, based on the satellites, a 6-million [franc] antenna enables a small village to have television, telephones and telex, without necessarily depending on the subprefecture, which is linked with the prefecture in the traditional system now in use. Apete expects to undertake action aimed at enabling our country to acquire such state-of-the-art technology: one more challenge.

The Postal and Telecommunications system has 11 billion in outstanding telephone bills. The minister ordered his aides to ensure the collection of sums corresponding to ministries. However, he asked his officials to demonstrate discernment and tact and to avoid suddenly cutting off telephones to elected officials (deputies and mayors). Nor is this an invitation not to pay!

Overloaded Telephones

Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 1 Sep 82 p 13

[Article by A. D. M.]

[Text] The Abidjan area has over 29,000 persons with telephones in their homes, making 1 telephone for every 50 Abidjan residents. At the present time, some 11,000 applications are waiting. In order to improve the quantity and quality of service to users, the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications has been embarked upon a new policy for the past 8 years, a policy of setting up telephone booths in public places and on the streets. The first such booths were set up in 1974. However, users must still be better educated as to proper care of such facilities.

One has good news to tell someone and runs to the street corner, where a public telephone is provided for rapid communication, long-distance, naturally. An accident has just happened. One has but to go to the nearest intersection, where one is sure to find a telephone booth. In setting up this policy of covering the capital, the General Telecommunications Directorate wanted to respond to the people's need to communicate with one another. But the people were not adequately prepared and acts of vandalism and destruction followed. As a result, of the first 17 booths set up, only 10 are left operating: 1 telephone booth for some 170,000 Abidjan residents!

Rather than vertiginous development, this experiment, like one's Sunday dress, seems to have lasted only as long as the church service and for good reason: the vandalism of certain users and the improper use of equipment by others. Some, generally delinquents, destroy the coin box in order to get the money out. Others, out of curiosity of mere pleasure, carry off the booth to see what it is made of. That was the case of those in front of the Hotel du Parc, the SIB [Ivorian Banking Company] in Plateau and the Central Police Station in Treichville. Still others turned the telephone booths into sanitary facilities (urinals, garbage cans, and so on). Such damage can only hurt the objectives of the Telecommunications operations department, which wants above all "to serve the population."

The Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications invests nearly 2 million francs in setting up a booth and despite the destruction observed, the Telecommunications Directorate is not standing idly by. Since 1978, efforts have been made to set up some 20 public call boxes in so-called "safe" areas, precisely in certain post offices in the capital. (One must add the Potel 2001 telecommunications centers.) Projects include the opening of a telecommunications office in Yopougon and the distribution of some call boxes at bus and RAN [Abidjan-Niger Railway Administration] stations and on main roads in Adjame. More than ever, it is necessary to equip post offices, but in addition and above all, main roads, city halls, approaches to markets, public places, and so on, with telephone booths. Thus, even when telecommunications offices are closed, one could send messages or speak from phone booths set up in the streets.

In addition, the Posts and Telecommunications Ministry can, while perfecting the system, protect the booths already set up through inspection by the forces of law and order. Such a policy, along with an information and awareness campaign, cannot fail to bear fruit in the short or long run.

11,464

CSO: 3419/5

IVORY COAST

BRIEFS

TRADE DELEGATION TO ANGOLA--Ivory Coast is to try to conquer the Angolan market. A 15-man trade delegation led by Lambert Amon Tano, general manager of the Ivorian Electricity Company, will visit the People's Republic of Angola from 15 to 23 October. It should be noted that 11 private enterprises representing several sectors of our economic activities are included in the delegation. This demonstrates the good cooperation existing between Ivory Coast and Angola. [Text] [AB131351 Abidjan Domestic Service in French 1245 GMT 13 Oct 82]

CSO: 3419/61

SHS. 58M GERMAN LOAN FOR KENYA

Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 2 Oct 82 p 5

[Article by Zack Oluoch]

[Text]

THE Kenya Government and the Federal Republic of Germany yesterday signed an agreement for a Shs. 58 million loan for the establishment of the Central Workshop for the Ministry of Water Development.

The signing ceremony was performed by the Minister for Finance, Mr. Arthur Magugu, and the new German Ambassador to Kenya, Mr. Johannes Von Vacano.

The loan conditions are 50 years for repayment with a 10 years grace period at 0.75 per cent interest.

Signing the agreement, Mr. Von Vacano said this was in line with the Kenya-Germany technical co-operation which started in 1963 after Kenya attained its independence.

He stressed that water development was among his Government's main interest in Kenya.

He noted that the agreement signed was not in direct connection with the direct water supply or the sewerage system of any particular town in Kenya, adding "it is an important part to sewerage and water projects.

Already two German experts have been seconded to the workshop, situated on Mom-basa Road, opposite the Firestone Factory.

Thanking the Germany Ambassador, Mr. Magugu who was thanked by Harry Mule, the Permanent Secretary in the Ministry asked the Water Development Ministry to take up the challenge and work and speed up most of its work currently going on in the country.

He expressed his desire to see that all Kenyans had water supply by the year 2000.

Mr. Magugu noted that it was a substantial aid that the Germans had seconded to Kenya and it would also assist in the training of the Ministry's officials and also assist in the maintenance of vehicles in the ministry.

Ceremony

He said this would go far in assisting to eradicate the water-borne diseases such as cholera.

The Ministry of Water Development was represented during the ceremony by the director of water development, Mr. C. N. Mutita, who said that the designing of the workshop was complete and the ministry had a current fleet of about 1,200 vehicles.

Others present during the occasion were Assistant Minister for Finance, Mr. Vincent arap Too, the financial secretary, Mr. J. G. Karuga and the director of fiscal monetary department, Mr. G. N. Magari.

The German side consisted of the first secretary, Mr. K. G. Dilg, and Mr. A. Sauer.

OIL FIRM 'TO RESUME OPERATIONS SOON'

Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 29 Sep 82 p 2

[Text]

THE Kenya Oil Company plans to resume operations after having come out of receivership and raised its authorised share capital, an Assistant Minister for Energy, MR. KEFA WAGARA, said yesterday.

He was replying to a question by the M.P. for Lalkipia East, MR. CHARLES MUTHURA, who had sought to know the shareholders of the "former" company and what contributed to its collapse.

Mr. Wagara said the company was registered on May 13, 1959 and was still in existence. The company had a share capital of Shs. 6 million, which, following the recovery from receivership, was increased to Shs. 16 million, divided into 3,199,800 ordinary shares of Shs. 5 each, and two management shares of Shs. 500 each.

"These two management shares are owned by a Trust. To date, the company is owned by 600 shareholders", disclosed Mr. Wagara.

The Assistant Minister said the company was forced to suspend operations on October 21, 1980, due to financial losses, and was placed under receivership on February 10, 1981.

However, the company came out of receivership on May 12,

1982, "and it is now planning to resume its operations as it has already raised its authorised capital considerably".

Pressed by members to state exactly when the operations would be resumed, Mr. Wagara said he could not tell, but added that tenders had already been sent out.

An Assistant Minister in the Office of the President, MR. DAVIDSON KUGURU, told the M.P. for Meru South, DR. JAMES KANYAMA, that nobody had yet been arrested in connection with the deaths of two people at Kaare during the past year. He pointed out that his office was aware of only two deaths and not five as stated in the M.P.'s question.

An Assistant Minister for Environment and Natural Resources, MR. PHILIP LEAKEY, said it was the practice of his Ministry to provide transport for workers living more than five miles from their places of work.

However, in cases where transport was not provided, workers used the official time to walk to their stations of work. He urged the M.P. to bring to his notice stations where such allowance was not given so that corrective measures could be taken.

NOT ENOUGH LAND FOR LANDLESS, SAYS MINISTER

Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 29 Sep 82 p 2

[Text]

THE Minister for Lands, Settlement and Physical Planning, Mr. G. G. Kariuki, told Parliament yesterday there was not sufficient land to settle all the landless people in the country.

He was answering a question by the M.P. for Pokot East, Mr. James Korellach, who called for the settlement of the many landless people in Pokot District.

In his supplementary question, the M.P. observed that the former White Highlands of Nakuru, Uasin Gishu and Trans Nzoia had all been settled with Kenyans from other areas with not a single Pokot considered.

"How come that this time when Pokot people have asked for *shambas* we are being told that there are no *shambas*?", asked Mr. Korellach.

Mr. Kariuki repeated his reply that it was not possible to settle all the landless for lack of land. He noted that many of the for-

mer White Highlands on which Kenyans had been settled, had since 1962 undergone subdivision.

The solution, he said, lay in the search for funds to develop marginal and arid lands for human settlement. The exercise, he added, would take a long time to bear fruit.

But the M.P. for Homa Bay, Mr. Oluoch Kamanda, had a different suggestion. Noting there were people in the country with more than 1,000 acres of land, some of which was taken up by wildlife, the M.P. suggested that such land be used to settle the landless.

Mr. Kariuki, while agreeing that such people existed, pointed out there was nothing unconstitutional about such land ownership. He said even the M.P. was free to look for land of whatever size anywhere in the Republic.

CSO: 3400/97

YOUTHS OVERCOME ARMED GANGSTERS

Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 25 Sep 82 p 5

[Text]

ANGRY Kanu youth-wingers in Moiben and Soi areas chased and cornered two thugs with three automatic self-loading rifles and 200 rounds of ammunition.

The chase started after the thugs entered the house of a farmer at Kipsangui in Uasin Gishu district on Wednesday night and fired several shots while demanding to be given money.

They forced the farmers' wife, Mrs. Keter, to give them more than Shs. 10,000. After the robbery, they tried to flee in the farmer's lorry.

According to the M.P. for Eldoret North, Mr. Sirma, who was among the leaders who mobilised the Kanu youth-wingers, the lorry was later found abandoned a few kilometres away from the

farmers house. The thugs hid in the maize plantation at Kabenes close to the Ziwa Moiben junction.

Mr. Sirma said angry *wananchi*, and the youth then mounted a search and chased and cornered two of the thugs, with three guns and the rounds of ammunition.

The M.P. said the youth-wingers were joined by officers from Moibea Police Station, who escorted the thugs into custody after their arrest.

Police confirmed the arrest of the two armed thugs.

A search for a third suspect, who was among the three that raided the farmers house, has now been mounted by both police, the youth-wingers and members of the public.

It was believed that the guns were stolen from a police station.

Mr. Sirma thanked the youth-wingers for their quick action and urged *wananchi* to report any suspicious elements.

CSO: 3400/97

TEAM NAMED TO PROBE LAND ROW

Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 5 Oct 82 p 9

[Text]

TRANS-NZOIA DC, Mr. Anthony Oyier, has appointed a 15-man commission to inspect the boundaries of the sub-divisions of the 2,555.7-acre Mt. Elgon Investment Company Farm in Kiminini area following protests by members over the survey of their plots.

The commission, to be headed by an assistant chief, includes five village elders. The team will visit and inspect all the plots to determine how much each of the 671 members owned of the total acreage shown on the survey map.

The DC's order in appointing the 15-man probe team arose from a recent incident in which some angry members threatened to and chased surveyors working on the sub-division of the farm.

Following the incident, the police arrested about 20 people who were questioned and were later released. Most members had protested against the survey of their plots complaining that the surveyors were reducing their farm area.

Report

They demanded individual acreages to remain intact as shown in the original total acreage survey map while the re-survey went on.

Mr. Oyier directed the sub-division boundary inspection team to come out with a comprehensive report about their findings which should include all the discrepancies involved.

The D.C. said after the inspection the team would accompany the surveyors while carrying out their work on the plots.

Addressing members at Matunda last Wednesday, Mr. Oyier said plot-owners would be ordered to produce receipts in support of the shares of their plots to the inspecting team.

He, however, warned members of the team against accepting or demanding bribes from the plot-owners seeking favours.

The D.C. had earlier heard allegations that some people had paid nothing, others had paid as less as Shs. 80 and yet they had acquired many acres. Those who had paid for more shares had very small plots.

It was claimed that some people had come to the farm from nowhere at the expense of the genuine shareholders.

Money

He warned company farm directors in the district against collecting money from the *wananchi* as shares to buy land before consulting him or the District Land Control Board.

BRIEFS

EXPLOIT THE SEA, SAYS BIWOTT--Tuesday, October 5, 1982--The Minister for Regional Development, Science and Technology, Mr Nicholas Biwott, yesterday called for exploitation of food resources in the ocean as land resources were diminishing fast. Mr Biwott cautioned that nations would soon be forced to turn more to the sea for required additional food to feed the increasing populations. The Minister was opening the programme group meeting for Co-operation Investigations in the North and Central Western Indian Ocean (CINCWIO) session being held in Nairobi at Unesco's regional office. The delegates come from eight African countries and also from the U.S., United Kingdom, Norway, West Germany and Russia. Mr Biwott said the exploitation of sea resources was likely to be cheaper in the face of the current energy crisis which threatened farming activities. He urged the session to consider regional co-operation in surveying the stock of living marine resources in the Indian Ocean. Mr Biwott said his Ministry through the National Council for Science and Technology and the Kenya Marine Fisheries Research Institute would cooperate. The Minister further called for concerted efforts to find out methods of combating marine pollution which poses the greatest threat to marine life throughout the world. He noted that with increasing sea traffic the danger would increase. He assured the participants that Kenya would play her role in scientific development in monitoring marine pollution. Mr Biwott emphasised the need for documentation and information exchange, pointing out that although great efforts could be made to carry out detailed studies involving surveys and data collection on marine life, it would be of little use without documentation. The Minister said he hoped the session would explore ways of strengthening existing marine science libraries in the region and that a regional scientific network charged with co-ordinating scientific aspects would be developed. [Text] [Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 5 Oct 82 p 2]

MOVE TO AVERT SHORTAGES--The North-Eastern Provincial Commissioner, Mr Benson Kaaria, has announced that 1,500 bags of rice and wheat flour will be shared among Garissa, Wajir and Mandera stores. He also said that 600 bales of basmati rice would be shared among the stores. Mr Kaaria directed this while on a surprise visit to the Government food store at Garissa. The P.C., after assessing the situation, said the Government was doing everything possible to see that essential commodities were available in the province to avert constant shortages.--K.N.A. [Text] [Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 29 Sep 82 p 3]

CSO: 3400/97

LESOTHO

LESOTHO

PAC MAN FINED--Maseru--A member of the banned Pan African Congress, Mr Ndoda Gcanqa, (24), was fined R200 (or 12 months) in the Maseru Magistrates' Court yesterday for unlawful possession of firearms and ammunition. Pleading guilty, he said the arms were not intended for use within Lesotho, but were due to be transported "elsewhere."--Sapa [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 15 Oct 82 p 5]

CSO: 3400/108

LAMCO ANNOUNCES MEASURES TO REMAIN OPERATIONAL

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 28 Sep 82 pp 1, 6

[Article by Lue Hinneh]

[Excerpt]

LAMCO's recent decision to shut down operation for at least six weeks due to the current depression in the iron ore business which has led the company to accumulate huge financial losses has been re-considered.

In place of that, the Company has announced a number of new alternative measures to keep LAMCO operational but with a shrink in its production capacity.

Disclosing this Monday during an interview with the NEW LIBERIAN, Lands, Mines and Energy Minister, Dr. Fodee Kromah who led a 4-man government team to LAMCO recently to look into the Company's plight said, "there will be no massive retrenchment of LAMCO workers neither will there be any shut down for any period of time."

The Minister said LAMCO is to limit its production days to four times a week, Monday through Thursday, instead of the previous six-day work week, in order to save the financially troubled Company from further depression.

He added that Fridays and Saturdays are to be used for general house keeping, planning and clean-up activities.

Minister Kromah said the Company has decided to reduce its original production of iron ore from 11.1 million tons to 9.5 million tons per annum in order to avoid having a stockpile of unsold ore.

The Lands, Mines and Energy Boss revealed that during the 4-day intervention with LAMCO Management, it was decided that wages and sala-

ries will be paid on a straight-time basis (48 hours per week) and that there will be no overtime.

He said withdrawal of material will not be made from the warehouse on Fridays and Saturdays and that all contractual obligations will be reduced to a bare minimum.

Minister Kromah noted that existing policies regarding transportation, energy conservation and duty trips will be strictly enforced.

Because of the reduced

sales revenue, he explained, LAMCO finds itself in a more difficult financial situation that it ever experienced before.

This has forced the Company to restrict its payments only to payrolls and expenses which are absolutely necessary for production or to avoid legal default proceedings.

For survival, the Company must adjust its production schedule to levels compatible with the contracted production program, the Minister declared.

CSO: 3400/104

GOVERNMENT, AIRWAYS SIGN AGREEMENT FOR BOEING 707 LEASE PURCHASE

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 28 Sep 82 pp 1, 6

[Article by G. Kparcon Nardoh]

[Excerpt]

An agreement to lease/purchase a Boeing 707 from the Global International Airways was finalized between Government and the Airways late Monday afternoon at the Finance Ministry in Monrovia.

Finance Minister Major G. Alvin Jones and Justice Minister, Counsellor Winston Tubman signed on behalf of the Liberian Government, while the Chairman of Global International Airways Corporation, Mr. Farhad Azima and Vice President Robert I. Gale, signed for their company.

Speaking at the ceremony, Minister Jones said government attaches importance to the revitalization of Air Liberia, as it hopes to go international shortly.

He said the management of Global International have assured government that "sooner or later" it will enter into a joint venture with Air Liberia, through which it will assist the airline in its domestic un-

dertakings.

Minister Jones thanked Head of State, CIC Samuel K. Doe and the PRC Government, and the management of Global International for taking such a "bold" step aimed at "moving our economy a step forward."

Responding, Mr. Azima thanked Head of State Doe on behalf of his company for the continual support government is giving in revitalizing Air Liberia for the economic wellbeing of the country.

He said it is the intention of his company to finalize agreement for the joint venture with Air Liberia "with the hope that it will be long and satisfactory in our relation."

The agreement stipulates that a down payment of \$475,000 will be made to Global International Airways on or before October 1, 1982.

The balance amount is to be paid over a ten-month period at \$100,000 per month beginning January 1, 1983.

CIVIL SERVANTS TO TRAIN IN UK

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 10 Oct 82 p 3

[Excerpt]

Three members of the Civil Service Agency staff have left for Great Britain to pursue 3-months of intensive training in Manpower Budgeting and Staff Inspection.

This is a result of talks held last year between the Director-General of the Civil Service, Mrs. Linnie Kesselly, and the British Civil Service which brought two Consultants from the Overseas Service Unit of the Royal Institute of Public Administration to Liberia, in April of this year to conduct a survey.

This Survey was intended to provide RIPA and the Overseas Development Administration (ODA) with a clear picture of the role and functions of the Liberian Civil Service Agency, the possibility of establishing Staff training requirements for setting up a Management Service Unit

within the Agency and to plan an overall programme of collaboration between the Agency and the British Civil Service through RIPA for the period 1982-84.

It is envisaged that selected candidates from other regulatory agencies such as Budget Bureau and training institutions such as The Liberian Institute of Public Administration will also be trained under the programme as well as some personnel directors.

The Director-General expressed gratitude to the British Government for the opportunity afforded Liberians to qualify themselves to improve the efficiency of the Civil Service. Mrs. Kesselly especially commended the British Ambassador, His Excellency Dougal Reid, for his untiring efforts in bringing the programme to fruition.

EDITOR TO KENYAN SEMINAR

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 1 Oct 82 p 3

[Text]

The Assistant Editor-in-Chief of the NEW LIBERIAN Newspaper, Mr. J. Blamo Robinson leaves here this morning to participate in a six-week seminar in journalism at the University of Nairobi, Kenya.

Mr. Robinson will join several other African journalists who have been invited to attend the seminar, scheduled to begin Saturday, October 2. His trip is being sponsored by the Netherlands and the Liberian governments.

The seminar is designed to train senior African journalists who would return home and conduct in-house training programs for junior colleagues.

Mr. Robinson's trip is part of the efforts being made by the Ministry of Information to provide advanced training for journalists working at that ministry.

He is expected to return home November 15. - LINA

CSO: 3400/104

DOE DIRECTS PROBE OF LOFA COUNTY SUPERINTENDANT

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 1 Oct 82 pp 1, 6

[Excerpt]

Head of State Doe has directed that the Superintendent of Lofa County, Major John S. Acquoi be probed following complaints by several citizens there accusing him of corruption and misuse of office.

The investigation which will be conducted by the Ministry of Internal Affairs is slated to begin Wednesday October 6, in Voinjama, Lofa County.

The suspended Mayor of Voinjama City, Mr. Fredrick K. Gbewole, in his complaint alleged that Major Acquoi was in the constant habit of converting the salaries of government employees assigned to the county to his personal use.

Mr. Gbewole also charged that the Superintendent cheats and defraud government by converting government revenues to his personal means.

He further accused the Superintendent of the arbitrarily suspension, dismissals without the knowledge and approval of the Ministry of Internal Affairs.

Mr. Gbewole contends that Major Acquoi suspended him from office only because he (Acquoi) is the Superintendent of Lofa County, and not for any justifiable reason.

Another complaint against Superintendent Acquoi is that he has failed to acknowledge the appointment of Mr. K.K. Worloma as County Commissioner for Zorzor District even though his appointment was made by the Minister of Internal Affairs and approved by the Head of State.

Messrs. Kpayea and Bangau, both sectional chiefs from the Gbandi Chiefdom, are also alleging that Superintendent Acquoi and Mr. Koiffie Jallah of the Mulukoha Clan defrauded them of \$1,500

plus three months salary checks from each of them.

Mr. J. Mulbah Garmi, a procurement officer, complains that the Superintendent signed for his two months salary checks, each valued \$150, and only gave him \$70.

The balance of \$230 was converted into Acquoi's personal use, Garmi alleges.

Mr. Sidney D. R. Keymah, regional labour commissioner, accused Mr. Acquoi of imposing a \$25 fine and detaining him without any just cause.

CSO: 3400/104

LIBERIA

TWENTY TEACHER TRAINING INSTITUTE STUDENTS SUSPENDED

AB141845 Monrovia Radio Elwa in English 1600 GMT 14 Oct 82

[Text] Thirteen seniors and seven freshmen, bringing the total to 20 students, of the Zorzor Rural Teacher Training Institute [ZRTTI], have been suspended for 1 year. ZRTTI Director Mr Quartey Mipi, who disclosed this to Liberian News Agency [LINA] in an interview in Monrovia yesterday, said the step was necessary to curb the present crisis on the campus and to restore normal classes there. He further informed LINA that six instructors of the institute have also been dismissed by the administration for cooperating with the students to disrupt the operation of the institute.

About 1 month ago, Director Mipi granted a compulsory weekend to both the faculty and student body of the institute after students had boycotted classes in support of seniors who demanded allowances while performing student teaching. However, less than a week after issuance of the compulsory weekend, Mr Mipi ordered that all students and faculty members return on campus to resume classes.

Meanwhile, a nine-member student representatives group of ZRTTI, who are presently in Monrovia to present their grievances to Education Minister George Boley and the head of state, told LINA that classes at ZRTTI have not resumed. The student representatives said following the lifting of the compulsory weekend by Mr Mipi, they returned to campus only to find no teachers to teach them. The students, however, explained that they had not only boycotted classes in demand for students' teaching allowances, but for the injustices done to them by the administration of the school. They alleged that the administration has arbitrarily changed the institute's curriculum and introduced an associate degree program as well as increased registration and other fees on the campus, among other things.

In the interview with LINA yesterday, Mr Mipi denied a lack of instructors at ZRTTI but agreed that classes there were disrupted because certain teachers were discouraging the students who were serious to learn. But Mr Mipi could not say how the teachers discouraged the students. He also denied that he had introduced an associate degree program at the institute, but added it is part of a long-range program.

CSO: 3400/76

POLITICAL ASTUTENESS OF RAMGOOLAM DISCUSSED

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in English 27 Sep 82 p 6

[Article by Ahmad Baboo: "On a Remark of Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam"]

[Text]

In the wake of that historic June 11, there was a lull in our politics, at any rate in so far as the opposition parties were concerned; the latter were waiting for the dust to settle. These days, however, the political cauldron is on the boil once more, with the opposition parties lashing out at the government.

Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam, for one, a man who for so long has massively dominated and shaped the destiny of this country cannot prolong that media low-profile. Accordingly, he has again come forward in the rising din of national politics, and in an interview given to *Le Mauricien* of 10.9.82, he said something very significant in political undertones, namely, '*nous avons eu tort de laisser partir Boodhoo*'.

["We were wrong to let Boodhoo go."]

These words have more when we read between the lines. They reveal at the same time the shrewd politician SSR has always been. The underlying move, if nothing else, is to warm the cockles of H. Boodhoo's heart. For another, they have strengthened the lurking sentiments Boodhoo has for his ancient leader. No wonder, then, to see Harish Boodhoo paying a visit to SSR at the latter's place to wish him many happy returns on his 82nd birthday anniversary.

The future: But what is of greater political significance is the ulterior motive SSR has in mind; he is opening a door for the future. Sir S. Ramgoolam is too astute a politician not to realise the force the PSM represents, especially by its potentiality to draw more and more of Labour supporters. What SSR further realises is that beneath the outward calm of the con-

lition MMM/PSM, there are rumblings. For being a past master in the art of politicking, he knows that politics, undoubtedly, makes strange bedfellows.

After all, these rumblings have been confirmed by the President and the General Secretary of the PSM, Mr Armoogum Parsooramen and Dr D. Ramjuttun respectively in *Week-End* of 19.9.82. We read of *'Il existe des divergences de vues'*.

["There are differences of opinion."]

Mr A. Parsooramen further added: *'Les socialistes-travailleurs trouvent plus d'affinité avec le PSM qu'avec le MMM, car leur source est la même: l'ancien socialisme-travilliste'*.

["The Laborite-socialists have more affinity with the PSM than the MMM because their source is the same: The old Laborite-socialism"]

These words are pregnant with meaning. If ever these rumblings would escalate into a quake and eventually into a parting of ways, we would then witness a high political

drama. This *'source of l'ancien socialisme-travilliste'*.

["the old Laborite socialism"]

would find its pristine political strength.

It is what this future of the MMM/PSM ties holds that SSR had in mind when he made this declaration concerning Boodhoo. He is fully aware that, if this breakaway happened between the MMM and the PSM, there would be a realignment of political forces, and the likelihood is that it would be he who would benefit the most from it. Sir S. Ramgoolam is no political twit.

But then, there is the presence of Aneerood Jugnauth. For all we can gather, there is a great affinity between A. Jugnauth and H. Boodhoo. Insiders in both parties declare how much these two share a large range of views. Jugnauth is the one who could head off any ill considered political adventures. His is the moderation that could prevent cracks in the MMM/PSM citadel.

WORKING CONDITIONS ON DIEGO GARCIA SCORED

MB181421 Port Louis LE NOUVEAU MILITANT in French 17 Sep 82 p 4

[Text] "Diego Garcia is a hell for Mauritian workers." This comment on the working conditions on the American base was made by France Delbar, chairman of the Building and General Construction Workers Union (BGCWU), at a press conference yesterday. The union asked the government to send a labor inspector and a representative of the union to make investigations on the spot.

France Delbar began by saying that the labor contract is signed only a few minutes before the worker is flown to Diego Garcia. Once he arrives at the American base, the Mauritian worker is forced to work 60 hours a week. According to union leaders, the American government provides for wages \$2.74 an hour, but the Mauritian consortium, which employs the workers, pays only 600 rupees a week. To prevent information from circulating, letters are opened, he said.

If a worker wants to send a personal letter, he is asked to send it with a U.S. return address. "The Mauritian consortium forced workers to build 34 barracks, each 100 ft long, in 3 months and under a scorching sun."

Medical services are inhuman, France Delbar added. "A certain Alain M, who was injured, was forced to continue working after an official had prematurely ended the serum treatment he was undergoing," he said. Other Mauritian workers protested this action with a hunger strike which began on 14 June. The U.S. navy had to intervene to disperse a crowd, the chairman of the BGCWU explained.

CSO: 3419/63

MAURITIUS

BRIEFS

FINANCE MINISTER RESIGNS--Port Louis (Mauritius), 19 Oct (AFP)—The finance minister of the leftwing government on Mauritius resigned today amid a major political crisis. The minister, Paul Berenger, is founder of the Mauritian Militant Movement [MMM], whose coalition with the Socialist Party won a landslide electoral victory on the Indian Ocean island in June. The MMM has hinted at the possibility of new legislative elections because of serious differences with the Socialists, junior partners in the government of Prime Minister Jugnauth Anerood. [Text] [AB191543 Paris AFP in English 1538 GMT 19 Oct 82]

CSO: 3400/98

EXPLOSIVE SITUATION IN KHORIXAS

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 1 Oct 82 pp 1, 3

[Text]

POLITICAL tensions are running high in Khorixas following the Bloemfontein Court of Appeal announcement last night which declared the 1980 Damara ethnic election null and void.

An appeal by the **Opbe** position party, the **SWA** Administrator-General, Mr **People's Democratic** Danie Hough, will **United Front (Swapduf)** probably take over functions of the **Damara** second-tier authority based in Khorixas.

Authority. Mr Justus Garoeb, leader of the Damara Council who has now been legally unseated after having won the election for a Representative Authority for the Damaras on November 1980, was not available for comment.

It is the first time in the history of SWA for a governing ethnic party to be declared invalid.

DTA-affiliated Swapduf and its Vice-President, Mr Max Haraseb successfully appealed against a judgment in connection with the election of members of the Damara Legislative Assembly.

In the interim period before a new election can

for members of the Damara Assembly on November 11, 12 and 13, 1980 could not be declared invalid.

INVALID

But yesterday, Mr Justice Jansen, with the concurrence of Mr Justice Corbett, Mr Justice Miller, and Acting Judges of Appeal Mr Justice Hoexter and Mr Justice van Heerden, replaced that finding with one that "the election of members of the Legislative Assembly for the Damaras... is declared invalid."

The Court awarded costs against the AG, Mr FPJ Visagie (the person who had to swear in the elected members), the Damara Council, Mr PJ Keyser (the Chief Electoral Officer), and Mr CL Hohne (the Magistrate at Uushoa) and Mr Justus Garoeb and 22 other members of the Damara Council.

A cross-appeal by the AG against the order for costs granted in the SWA Supreme Court was dismissed with costs.

Background to this case was a contention that irregularities had occurred with the publication of the list of candidates for the Damara Council.

Mr Justice Jansen said it was difficult to understand, in the absence of a specific provision to that effect, how the list of candidates that had been formally announced "in open court" during the sitting of the Registration Court, could thereafter be altered.

The Chief Electoral Officer did not have the competence to allow the disputed changes to the list and he had thus not properly complied with the applicable section.

The question remained whether this non-compliance invalidated the further process of the election.

The relevant section referred to the "list of can-

didates of each registered party." It should have been clear that the list must be that announced in the Registration Court.

The published list in the present case was not that list.

The irregular alterations to the announced list had the effect that the identity of the "declared elected" members differed from those envisaged by the list announced in the Registration Court.

SERIOUS

The Judge said this was such a serious irregularity as the result of the non-compliance with the relevant section that it manifestly could not have been the legislator's intention that such a statement, as to who had been elected, could be valid.

The consequence went further. The basis of the

electoral system created by Proclamation 54 was clearly that voting between parties would take place, among others on the basis of the lists of candidates announced at the sitting of the registration court and that in accordance with those lists the identity of the elected members would be determined.

The fact that the individual names did not appear on the ballot paper and that the voters voted for parties did not detract from the fact that the informed voter would know who were the important candidates and that could influence him to support one or other party.

The judge held that the irregularity had affected one of the fundamental principles of the electoral system and that the respondents had not discharged the onus of proving otherwise. — Sapa

ARMED FORCES' CRIMINAL ACTS LAMBASTED

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 1 Oct 82 p 1

[Editorial]

[Text]

Namibia's courts have their hands full with an apparently rising crime rate, and featuring regularly are members of the armed forces involving rapes, killings, assaults, and missing detainees.

While the Attorney General urges caution in interpreting the repeated involvement of individual members of the Armed Forces in criminal cases in the context of a bushwar, the onus of responsibility rests squarely on the shoulders of the Forces in Namibia.

Discipline is the key factor in any armed force. Its presence or

absence distinguishes acts of war from acts of murder, terror from insurgency; indeed, an ordered army from a gang of bandits.

Despite a standing liaison committee between the Owambo Administration and the Armed Forces in the region, and despite the completion recently of a Commission of Inquiry into alleged atrocities by members of the Armed Forces, reports and cases which led to these two institutions continue.

It is not good enough to blame public unpopularity of the Armed Forces on the work of

agitators.

There are members of the Armed Force whose behaviour should preclude them from ever donning a uniform.

It is them who give the Forces a bad name amongst the local population in Namibia, and there are far too many of them.

In a matter of weeks there have been several convictions of Armed Forces members on charges of rape.

In the same period there have been two cases of detainees going missing while in the custody of military staff.

This must stop.

MANGANESE GRANT MAY GO TO OVERSEAS BUYER

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 1 Oct 82 p 12

[Text]

The mining and prospecting grant of the liquidated SWA Manganese (Pty) will in due course be offered for sale abroad unless a local buyer comes forward.

Trustee and liquidator of the locally owned Company, Dr Otto Herrigel remains determined to sell for a minimum price of R350 000, following the failure to attract the slightest interest at last week's auction in a Windhoek hotel.

Meanwhile, prospective local buyers are uncertain about the real value of the deposit which is situated on a grant covering 12 farms north east of Okahanja near Otjosondou. The grant covers some 60 000 ha and manganese occurs in several places, also as surface nodules.

However, it is generally recognised that the viability of operationalising SWA Manganese de-

pends entirely on Rössing Uranium Ltd which is the only local large scale consumer of manganese dioxide.

But in a recent statement to The Advertiser - one week before the auction - Rössing Uranium made it clear that it would not be interested in purchasing Otjosondou manganese because of metallurgical problems with the ore grade.

Dr Herrigel, however is not satisfied with RUL's statement and told The Advertiser yesterday: "I don't agree at all with Rössing's analysis and attitude. They have not done any in-depth investigation of the prospecting and have not been supplied with proper samples as yet".

His own attitude remained that the grant was worth R350 000, "because I consider this prospect the best medium mining operation in SWA".

Dr Herrigel said he was not really worried about the fact that no bids were made at the auction.

VALUABLE

"We have a valuable manganese deposit. Nobody has made a thorough investigation of the size of the resources. The problem with this prospecting grant and mining claim is that little prospecting has been done", he continued.

In view of the lack of local interest, Dr Herrigel said he would now probably consider raising the price and advertise the mining rights abroad.

Dr Herrigel pointed out that the books of SWA Manganese have been written up to date of liquidation and the books of account are clear, with an accumulated tax loss of R406 000 - a bonus to any buyer.

He also pointed out that the mining and prospecting grant will not be sold out of the company's books but in terms of Sections 311 of the Companies Act.

This means that the assets of SWA Manganese are sold out of hand so that the buyer does not acquire

outstanding liabilities on the books.

Besides, Dr Herrigel adds, the realisation of the company's other assets will reduce the outstanding liabilities totalling about R450 000.

SWA Manganese's hard assets were auctioned at Otjosondou last week and fetched R65 000 for the buildings and R28 000 for the machinery and equipment.

In addition there is another potential R33 000 for three pieces of equipment not sold Dr Herrigel said.

Otjosondou mine is not viable at this stage as an export undertaking because it could not produce at a price competitive with SA's well-established exports.

Managing Director of Samanco - leading SA manganese supplier (also to RUL) and exporter Mr P Stelcher is quoted as stating recently that SA has enough manganese to satisfy the entire world demand at present levels of consumption for the next 500 years.

SETTLEMENT DELAY BODES ILL FOR COUNTRY

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 5 Oct 82 pp 1, 3

[Editorial]

[Text]

One of the great anomalies of our time is that many in our midst believe that the longer it takes for an internationally-acceptable settlement for SWA to be reached, the better it will be for all.

That is not entirely true.

The great fear of SA and the internal parties is that Swapo will be swept into power if a UN-supervised election is held.

That being the case, then surely the world owes it to Namibia to express its will as such.

And that includes SA.

But if a settlement is put off, what does that mean for the Territory's

inhabitants?

- The war will go on;

- The economic situation in SWA will continue to deteriorate;

- The military and economic burden on SA will become greater;

- Greater disunity in the country will be accentuated as has already been revealed in the fragmentation of the DTA during the past eight months;

- The Vietnam syndrome may well become a major factor in SA politics;

- The Western Contact Group may disintegrate;

- And the Western Contact Group's place in southern Africa may ultimately be taken up

by the Warsaw Pact countries.

Moreover, it also ought to be remembered that time is usually on the side of a revolutionary movement, not necessarily a government in power.

As one revolutionary once remarked: "We must trade space for time and use time to produce the will."

The moderates in this country may well feel that the terms of this statement could potentially be turned to their own advantage, and while that might be true, the chances are probably one in a thousand.

Just a thought or two to keep in mind.

FRED VISAGIE ASSUMES CONTROL IN KHORIXAS

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 5 Oct 82 p 1

[Text]

THE Damara Administration was taken back by the interim Central Government this morning after the AG Danie Hough and the Chairman of the SWA Government Service Commission Fred Visagie flew into Khorixas to give effect to an AG proclamation declaring all the seats in the Legislative Assembly vacant.

This follows the Bloemfontein Appeal Court ruling last week nullifying the results of the 1980 Damara election.

Mr Hough announced in a statement in Windhoek yesterday that the powers, duties and functions of the Legislative Assembly and Executive Committee under Chairmanship of the Justus Garoëb, leader of the ruling Damara Council, reverted back to the office of the AG from October 1.

Although the Proclamation has not been issued, Mr Garoëb and his Executive were informed of

the AG's intentions yesterday afternoon.

Mr Visagie has been delegated to assume the reins of the Damara Administration pending another election.

Mr Hough also announced that a new election was already in preparation in terms of AG Proclamation 54 of 1980.

The Advertiser has learnt on good authority that this election will take place before the end of the year, either in November or December.

After landing in Khorixas early this morning, the AG and Mr Visagie met with officials from the Damara Administration where Mr Hough informed them of the decisions and interim arrangements and to give immediate effect to certain measures.

It is not known at this stage to what extent these immediate measures are linked to the continuation of everyday administration in Damaraland, or to the pending investigation by the Commission of Inquiry into alleged corruption in government bodies announced by Mr Hough recently.

The Secretary of Civic Affairs and Manpower is busy organising the new election, Mr Hough's statement said.

The ruling Damara Council had 23 seats, the DTA-affiliated SWA Peoples Democratic United Front (Swapduf) 16, and the Namibia Peoples Liberation Front one seat in the first Damara Legislative Assembly.

The Damara Council Representative in Windhoek, Mr J Xogub, said confidently this morning his party will win most seats easily in new elections to be held in two months' time.

"The opposition will not even gain a single seat and once and for all we will show where the will of the Damaras lie."

Asked whether officials were vacating their houses and official vehicles, Mr Xogub said the Damara Council was the only party which did not spend money on luxury Mercedes Benzes. Most of the leaders live in private houses.

In Khorixas this morning, the leader of the Damara Council, Mr Justus Garoëb returned his official vehicle, a Toyota Hilux light truck to the Government parking lot, according to his wife.

None of the former officials were available to comment on the vacation of official residences. Mr Samson Tjongarero, is the only former Exco member who is occupying an official residence at the moment.

Mr Simson Gobs is in Windhoek on private business today and will not attend a meeting to be briefed by Mr Hough in Khorixas.

On Saturday, the Central Committee of the Damara Council held a meeting in Okombahe where a decision was taken in principle to take part in an election.

A congress will be held by the Damara Council on October 16 in Omaruru to ratify the decision.

This is the first time in Namibia's constitutional history that Legislative control has been withdrawn by the South African Government.

UN RESOLUTION 435 SAID NOW OUT OF QUESTION

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 6 Oct 82 pp 1, 3

[Editorial]

[Text]

Clearly, UN Security Council Resolution 435 is now out of the question.

There is severe deadlock and there seems little possibility that this will be overcome.

Mr Riruako perhaps provides part of the reason in the report alongside.

So where do we go from here?

The SA Government apparently does not want to publicly dictate the path ahead of us.

Nor does it want to be seen to be holding responsibility for whatever happens in the period ahead, particularly if it is a calamity.

So what does it do?

Set up a government of so-called national unity in SWA to which it can pass the buck.

But here one also needs to read between the lines.

It clearly wants to set up a government which

it can fully guide, consisting of persons who already show themselves to be extremely vulnerable to manipulation.

Hence its determination to set up the leaders it likes and to give only limited cognisance to democratic practices.

~~At best~~ this government of national unity will be able to hold out for a considerable period, progress will be made in the country and it will win the full confidence of the people of Namibia.

At worst it will be left to this semi-appointed government to negotiate with Swapo the demise of the old order and the future of the country, whatever that might involve.

SA will then be in a position to come to terms with Swapo, feeling that the inhabitants of Namibia will be in no position to accuse it (SA) of having sold

them down the river.

Indeed, SA will probably argue that whatever is decided is the will of the people of the Territory, constituted no less on multi-ethnic basis.

Groups such as the DTA, Swanu and Swapo D will be told furthermore that they were offered every opportunity to participate in such decision-making and that they have only themselves to blame if they get by-passed.

And finally Mr PW Botha will also then be in a strong position (so he might believe) to field similar allegations about SWA from the CP and the HNP.

But whether that will in fact be the case is something else.

The great pity thus is that the SA Government has not set out on a fully democratic path for SWA, a path in which it has everything to gain, even for itself.

MINING GIANTS REFUTE CHARGES OF SWAPO 'DEAL'

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 6 Oct 82 p 3

[Text]

THE three largest mining companies in SWA — Tsumeb Corporation, Rössing Uranium and CDM — this week all denied claims made by business sources in New York that the big mining houses have negotiated an agreement with Swapo President Sam Nujoma ensuring their future in case of a Swapo take-over.

But reliable Windhoek sources with close Swapo contacts expressed no surprise at the alleged agreement.

Sources said Rio Tinto Zinc, a shareholder of Rössing and the company alleged to have made the deal, had close contacts with Mr Nujoma since the late Sixties.

Sources also said that Mr Nujoma had close contacts with a company which had an interest in Tsumeb Corporation, but which sold its shares in the Seventies.

A spokesman for CDM said the company knew "absolutely nothing" about the alleged deal.

A Director of Tsumeb Corporation, Mr Wayne Bird, responded from New York as follows: "We have absolutely no knowledge about anything in the report. It is totally foreign to us. We have absolutely no knowledge about anything of that kind."

A Rössing spokesman said the company "most strongly denied" allegations of a deal. He had been in contact with Rio Tinto Zinc in London, and the company described the reports as "untrue", he said.

CSO: 3400/96

WALVIS BAYERS CARE LITTLE ABOUT POLITICS

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 6 Oct 82 p 5

[Text]

A curious mixture of bread and butter issues and South African and Namibian politics will determine the outcome of the Walvis Bay election on November 3.

The extremely high cost of living in the South African enclave, where a Sunday newspaper costs R1 and a loaf of wholewheat bread R1,21, is bound to play a major role in this small constituency with only 3630 registered voters.

There is widespread discontent among South African civil servants — in the railways and harbour, in the municipality, and among teachers and hospital officials — that their salaries have not been adjusted to absorb the high cost of living.

Fishermen feel bitter about the fact that restrictions are placed on their fishing, while foreign vessels are allowed to catch freely.

Civil servants are justifiably unhappy about the high cost of living and should be offered incentives to come to Walvis Bay, said the Mayor, Mr Nico Retief, in an interview.

Mr Retief, who will contest the provincial seat as an independent, fighting only for the economy of the town, said 90 percent of the residents did not regard Walvis Bay as their 'heimat' and therefore had to be recompensed for working in the town.

APOLITICAL ATTITUDE

Mr Retief tells of the apolitical attitude of Walvis Bay voters. He had been asked many times by voters: "Where will politics bring me?"

When a man's pocket is empty he is not interested in politics, and a percentage poll not in line with the efforts put in by the different candidates could be expected, Mr Retief said.

Other canvassers called Walvis Bay voters "politically dead", said they had been living on "island" too long and were not strongly pro or anti any party.

Intensive canvassing could lead to strong resistance to voting, they pointed out.

CLEAR BATTLE LINE

But those voters at all interested in politics could choose from an army of confusing viewpoints on South African and Namibian politics, although the battle line between the National Party on the one hand and the Conservative Party and Herstigte Nasionale Party on the other hand is becoming increasingly clear.

The Conservative parties will exploit the fact that the Group Areas Act is not consequently applied in Walvis Bay — "there are Coloureds living right in the middle of town" — and voters are told that Walvis Bay will also "go" when SWA becomes independent.

Mr PW Botha's assurances at a political meeting recently that Walvis Bay would stay South African territory after independence were dismissed as "idle talk" by HNP parliamentary can-

didate, Mr Attie Treurnicht.

And Dr Alkmaar Swart, founder member of Aksis Ele Toekoms and now organising for the CP in Walvis Bay, said a Swapo government could "strangle" Walvis Bay by building a new harbour.

The CP told the electorate that Walvis Bay could only be saved by a new political dispensation in SWA.

OLDSTYLE APARTHEID

Dr Swart advocated a return to oldstyle apartheid for SWA — "the nations of SWA must be placed on the road to self-determination. And Mr Peet Joubert, CP parliamentary candidate, has asked for the return to the Odendaal Commission plan drawn up in the Sixties, which tried to impose a homeland framework on the country.

The conservative parties will also exploit the "integration" taking place in SWA by saying that if

SWA would be taken as an example, SA would follow the same road. The "mixed government" is existence, as well as the new mixed government planned by Mr PW Botha will be used as a stick to chastise the NP.

They point out that Mr Botha's new plan only emerged after the Germiston-district by-election shock, and say that he wants to placate the rightwing in SA.

Ex-senator MC Botma, NP parliamentary candidate, said voters in the constituency welcomed the new plan as they also felt that the current government was not representative.

His party would however completely ignore the internal politics of SWA and would concentrate on the new constitutional dispensation in SA.

Could the National Party afford to dodge SWA politics in Walvis Bay, which is politically much closer to SWA than SA.

ARLIT, COMINAK SHOWING AGRICULTURAL PROMISE

Niamey LE SAHEL in French 31 Aug 82 p 8

[Text] The sub-prefect of Arlit arrondissement, Mr Saley Chaibou, accompanied by the heads of several technical offices, has made a series of visits to outlying areas of Arlit and COMINAK [Akouta Mining Company].

One might ask how agriculture is to be carried out in this desert region which receives little rainfall and has no watercourses.

It should be pointed out here that thanks to a cooperative organization which 270 farmers have joined, about 60 hectares have been cultivated using waste water recovered in settling tanks.

After the water is treated, it is conducted by exhaust pipes to the principal and secondary canals to irrigate the cultivated lands.

The urban divisions of SOMAIR [Air Region Mining Company] and COMINAK are responsible for the treatment and distribution of the water.

SOMAIR treats an average of 3,000 cubic meters of water per day. Despite this abundance of water, certain parcels are faced with irrigation problems, problems created when the sluices are opened or closed. Depending on which operation is occurring, there is either an inundation or a lack of water on these plots.

The sub-prefect has assured the growers that secondary tanks will be completed before the launching of the new campaign, in order to obtain more perfect control over the water.

The growers will also get a tractor for the preparation of soil, since the soil here is clayey and difficult to work with rudimentary implements.

It is important to stress the fact that the growers of Arlit and Akouta produce a full range of products--vegetables, fruits and grains most of all, for wheat is grown on a large portion of the lands, its yield being about 4 tons per hectare.

The growers are able to work the land all year long, which increases their potential income.

Disposal of the produce poses no major problems, especially since the price is not unreasonable compared to the price of vegetables coming from the Arlit hydroagricultural project, managed by the Atomic Energy Commission, which sells the same quality of melon for 700 [CFA Fr] compared to 500 for our growers, the same quality of tomatoes for 800 as against 350.

In social terms, it must be added that market gardening in Arlit has the added advantage of resorbing unemployment, for a good number of our brothers are attracted by the mining companies.

As there are not enough jobs for everyone, the unlucky ones turn themselves into excellent garden-growers, and escape their predicament.

9516

CSO: 4710/1371

NIGER

BRIEFS

NEW AIRPORT OPENED--Diffa, Eastern Niger, Oct 15 (AFP)--Nigeri President Seyni Kountche today opened a new secondary airpot at Diffa, 14,00 km (875 miles) east of the capital near the borders with Chad and northeast Nigeria. Diffa, which will be able to handle planes up to the size of the Boeing 737, was built by Niger army engineers under the supervision of the African Association for Air Safety. This is the fifth of a series of airfields developed to improve communications in the vast but sparsely-populated landlocked Sahel Country. [AB151706 Paris AFP in English 1648 GMT 15 Oct 82 AB]

CSO: 3400/92

NIGERIA

SUMMIT URGED TO ADDRESS FRENCH NEOCOLONIALISM

AB101213 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 10 Oct 82

[Commentary by Musa Owens Ebie]

[Text] When President Mitterrand came into power in France last year, there were hopes for major and remarkable changes in the pattern of relations between that country and African nations. However, a year after the new regime came into office, France has not changed her major policy as regards Africa; there is therefore a lot of suspicions as regards the intentions of France any time she announced measures that affect African countries or is meeting with African nations. It is in this light that the Kinshasa summit of the French leader and heads of state of French-speaking African countries is seen.

The meeting is being held at a crucial time in the history of the OAU when the regional body faces a grave threat of desintegration due to internal squabbles. The meeting is no doubt attracting attention as it is the first time since the ill-fated OAU summit in Tripoli that a number of African leaders are gathered together. The difference, though, is that a foreign leader is attending the summit. This apart, the present summit is being held under a different title and with a smaller interest group in mind.

Since 1973 when it was initiated by the late French President Pompidou, the summit has been known as the Franco-African summit. On each occasion after its founding, France has explored new ways of strengthening her relations with Africa, especially French-speaking African countries. The country has also begun consolidating other bilateral and other multilateral agreements with countries on the continent.

As far as the Franco-African countries are concerned, the trend of their present relations with France was laid during the colonial era. The French, through their policy of assimilation, had tied their colonial subjects to their apron strings. That policy, which was designed to make Frenchmen out of Africans, has today led many African nations formerly under French rule to regard themselves as part and parcel of the French empire, even after they are supposed to have gained independence. The French did not just stop at the human assimilation of Africans. They also created cultural links with the Francophone countries. An example is the financial arrangement whereby a common currency is used by a number of African countries. For over two decades,

these countries were required to hold most of their reserves in central regional banks which were in effect in Paris. The result of such arrangement has been a neocolonial relationship between France and her former colonies in Africa.

However, that country has been trying to extend the limits of this relationship to embrace other African countries. And it has sought to disguise such moves as being in line with the aims of the OAU. The Kinshasa summit is expected to consolidate the foothold of France in Africa. At the end of the meeting, more African leaders would have opened up avenues for increased economic relations with France. There is no doubt, however, that France depends strongly on trade links with African countries.

It is evident from balance of trade figures that the benefit accruing to France is immense. For instance, profit in salary repatriation from Ivory Coast in 1980 was greater than the total official French aid for that year. This data on Ivory Coast is only one of many. Consequently, going by this and other data, many analysts were skeptical when the French Government announced recently that it was going to increase its aid budget to African countries. It is pertinent that no matter the percentage of increase in French aid to African countries, it in no way matches the benefits which France gains from these relations--economically, politically and culturally.

It is on the basis of these available facts on France-African relations that African countries and France have to jointly and thoroughly re-examine the present pattern of their relations. This is necessary because as the summit is going on France is still entrenched in areas which should traditionally be the inviolable, internal affairs of African countries. Militarily her presence is still very evident. In CAR, there are 1,500 French armed forces personnel, 450 others are stationed in Gabon. Senegal has 1,170 French military personnel while Ivory Coast and Zaire have 450 and 128 French forces respectively. It is these and other aspects of the French connection with Africa that the Kinshasa summit should seek to resolve.

African leaders must utilize the summit as a forum to assert their feelings about the French while also exploring other avenues for meaningful cooperation between them and France. If, at the end of the meeting, African leaders have not laid a firm foundation for the repeal of the largely neocolonial aspects of French policy in Africa, then the summit would have gone down as another exercise in meaningless dialogue.

CSO: 3400/60

NIGERIA

CONSIDERATION GIVEN TO PROVIDING ASSISTANCE TO CHAD

AB141038 Lagos NAN in English 1005 GMT 14 Oct 82

[Text] Kaduna, 14 Oct (NAN)--Nigeria is to send a team to the Republic of Chad next week to assess what assistance could be given to that country following the cessation of decades of hostilities.

Briefing newsmen on the outcome of bilateral talks between both countries in Kaduna yesterday, the minister for external affairs, Professor Ishaya Audu, said that the federal government was convinced that Hissein Habre had established his authority over the whole of Chad and brought a semblance of peace and stability to the country. "We are in business with Mr Habre as the president of Chad," Professor Audu said.

He said that Nigeria's stand was consistent with her policy of "conferring recognition on states and not on regimes so long as the recognition was done on the basis of reciprocity."

Professor Audu said that the Chadian president's request for material assistance was considered realistically in the light of Nigeria's present economic predicament, adding that any concrete aid would have to receive the approval of the National Assembly.

He accused the deposed Chadian president, Goukouni Oueddei, of "willfully frustrating the OAU blueprint for resolving the Chadian problem by seeking to use troops of the OAU peace-keeping force to shore up his transitional regime."

Professor Audu said that Hissein Habre had given firm assurances of his readiness to forgive all his adversaries in the struggle for power and turn a new page in the national life of Chad.

On the future of the OAU following the failure of the Tripoli summit, Professor Audu said that the federal government was doing all in its power to get the summit reconvened at an early date. He said that Nigeria's role in the abortive Tripoli summit had been grossly misunderstood and distorted but stressed that no effort would be spared to ensure the survival of the OAU as a continental body.

"We are not asleep over the OAU problem, and ultimately Nigeria's singular effort will save the day," Professor Audu said.

CSO: 3400/60

BRIEFS

ADVANTAGES SEEN IN OIL GLUT--Badagry (Lagos), 14 Oct (NAN)--The managing director of the Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation (NNPC), Lawrence Amu, said yesterday that the present low level of oil demand would prolong the life span of oil as an industrial base to the Nigerian economy. Mr Amu made this observation in a lecture he delivered at the Administrative Staff College of Nigeria (ASCON), Badagry, titled, "Oil Glut and the Nigerian Economy." He described the present effects of the oil glut in the country as "a disguised blessing." Mr Amu noted that the country's economy seemed to have been overheated by high production and high oil revenues in the past, and expressed the view that with clearly defined priorities, the Nigerian economy could be adequately financed on oil revenue accruable from a production of one million barrels at the current prices. He pointed out that while this might initially generate some hardships in some quarters, it would in the long run help in restoring sanity in the country and allow indigenous resources to be discovered and harnessed. Such a measure, he further suggested, would help to redirect the human resources from the less productive buying and selling sector. Mr Amu listed slow economic recovery and in some countries growing recession, increasing conservation measures and the displacement of oil by alternative sources as some of the factors responsible for the current glut in the world oil market. [Text] [AB150813 Lagos NAN in English 1430 GMT 14 Oct 82]

SURPLUS GRAIN PRODUCTION--Bauchi, 14 Oct (NAN)--President Shehu Shagari said today that Nigeria would be assured of enough and surplus production of grains for export and processing "in the foreseeable future." President Shagari said this when he laid the foundation stone of the Kafin Zaki Dam in the Ganjuma local government area of Bauchi State. The president, who began a 4-day official visit to Bauchi today, said that investigations had confirmed that the Hadejia-Jama'are River Basin Development Authority which is constructing the Kafin Zaki Dam among other projects, had the potential for producing most of the grains requirement of the country. When this is added to productions from other river basins and agricultural projects, he said, Nigeria would be assured of surplus grains. He said that "even at this initial stage one can proudly say that in the last 3 years river basin areas have been enjoying abundance of food and vegetable supplies as well as drinking water." President Shagari said that the laying of the foundation stone of the dam marked the fulfillment of a solemn promise he made to the people of Bauchi State during the 1979 electioneering campaigns to provide them with abundant clean water for drinking and for producing more food through the irrigation of their farmlands. Nigeria, he said, was blessed with rivers and streams, adding that these have been harnessed into river basin projects which "form part and parcel of the green revolution program." [Excerpt] [AB150805 Lagos NAN in English 0715 GMT 15 Oct 82]

FOREIGNERS WARNED ON ILLEGALITIES--The Nigerian Government will henceforth deal ruthlessly with foreigners who engage in economic sabotage and law breaking. The minister of internal affairs, Alhaji Ali Baba, announced this yesterday while briefing newsmen on the deportation of nine foreigners found guilty of acts of sabotage and criminal offenses. The offenses ranged from possession of expired permits, forged resident permits and Central Bank Form M. The minister urged Nigerians to report any aliens sabotaging the economy. [Text] [AB191604 Lagos International Service in English 1530 GMT 19 Oct 82]

CSO: 3400/100

SENEGAL

COMMUNIQUE ON GAMBIAN VICE PRESIDENT VISIT

AB061048 Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 2-3 Oct 82 p 5

[Joint communique on visit of Gambian Vice President Bakary Darbo to Senegal on 30 September and 1 October issued in Dakar on 1 October]

[Text] At the invitation of His Excellency Habib Thiam, prime minister of the Republic of Senegal, His Excellency Bakary Darbo, vice president of the Republic of Gambia, paid a working visit to Senegal on 30 September and 1 October 1982.

The Gambian vice president was accompanied by an important delegation including notably: Hon Omer Amadou Jallow, minister of water resources and environment; Hon Alhadji Abdoulaye A. Njoe, minister of education, youth, sports and culture; Ousman Sallah, secretary general of the Ministry of Finance and Trade; Alfuseni Njie, secretary general of the vice presidency; Cheikh Ahmad Tejan Wadda, Gambia high commissioner to Dakar; Phoday Saikouba Jarjussev, deputy secretary general at the presidency; and Dr Kalidu Bayo, secretary general of the Ministry of Planning and Industrial Development.

The Senegalese delegation, which was led by Prime Minister Habib Thiam, included: Jean Collin, minister of state, secretary general of the presidency; Medoune Fall, minister of interior; Daouda Sow, minister of the armed forces; Ousmane Sock, minister of economy and finance; Abd Kader Fall, minister of national education; Cheikh Amidou Kane, minister of industrial development and crafts; Falilou Kane, minister of commerce; Mamadou Diop, minister of health; Samba Yella Diop, minister of water resources; Joseph Makame, minister of culture; Francois Bob, secretary of state for youth and sports; Andre Sonko, secretary general of the government; and Mbaye Mbengue, Senegal's high commissioner to Gambia and many other high officials.

During this working visit which falls within the framework of permanent consultations set up between Gambia and Senegal within the Senegambian Confederation, the Gambian vice president was received by His Excellency Abdou Diouf, president of the Republic of Senegal and president of the confederation, to whom he delivered a friendly message from His Excellency Dawda Kairaba Jawara, president of the Republic of Gambia and vice president of the confederation.

In light of the directives of their excellencies, President Abdou Diouf and President Dawda K. Jawara, and in the spirit of the pact instituting the Senegambian Confederation, their Excellencies Bakary Darbo and Habib Thiam held long private discussions followed by a working session broadened to include the two delegations.

Identical Viewpoints

During these meetings, the two parties thoroughly examined issues relating to the Senegal-Gambia bilateral cooperation and reviewed important political and economic problems in Africa and the world. The two delegations were happy to note that once again, they held identical views on the issues discussed.

On bilateral cooperation, they first of all expressed satisfaction with the coming into force, after the exchange of the ratification instruments in Dakar on 13 September 1982, of the protocol relating to the institutions of the confederation, the protocol relating the regulations of the Senegambia Confederation and the protocol on the coordination of policies in the foreign relations sector, signed in Banjul on 2 July 1982.

The two heads of delegation reaffirmed the desire of their two governments to continue to intensify their efforts for the implementation of the pact instituting the Senegambian Confederation in the interest of their two brotherly peoples united by history and culture and who share a common destiny.

In this spirit, the two delegations broadly examined the Senegal-Gambia bilateral cooperation with particular attention to the following sectors: Trade, agriculture, fishing, development of water resources, education, health, youth, sports and culture.

They expressed satisfaction with progress made and they reaffirmed their commitment to intensify their efforts toward the strengthening of their cooperation in these fields.

On fishing, the two parties agreed to define practical measures to ensure a joint supervision of the territorial waters of the confederated states.

Concerning industrial cooperation, they agreed that the two ministers concerned should take the necessary measures to promote joint ventures.

The two parties also agreed to do everything towards the strengthening, broadening and diversifying of their joint cooperation within the framework of efforts made by the West African subregion for gradual and harmonious integration of their complimentary economies. In this regard, they particularly welcomed the success made by the Gambia River Development Organization, which constitutes a factor of progress for their two countries.

African Issues

On the political problems in Africa and the rest of the world, the two delegations expressed the same preoccupations and identical viewpoints and they reaffirmed their adherence to the fundamental principles of the OAU, the United

Nations and the Nonaligned Movement. Thus, concerning particularly the prevailing situation in the OAU, the two parties stressed the need to respect the spirit and the letter of the charter, and to implement the resolutions and decisions of the OAU heads of state on Western Sahara.

The two delegations reaffirmed the great importance that should be accorded to the preservation of peace and security in Africa through the elimination of existing tensions. In this regard, they expressed their greatest concern faced with the persistent attempts of destabilization in the continent by African and foreign powers, and they claimed the right to the stability of African countries as an indispensable factor which will enable them to successfully carry out their development efforts.

The two delegations examined the prevailing situation in southern Africa with much attention and they confirmed the desire of their countries to continue to support the liberation struggle of the Namibian and South African peoples against colonial domination, racism and apartheid.

Concerning Chad, the two parties expressed the wish that the people of Chad find their unity in the independence, and integrity of its territory.

Middle East

On the Middle East, the two parties condemned the recent massacre of Palestinians in the Sabra and Shatila camps in Beirut, which is aimed at eliminating the Palestinian people. In this connection, they reaffirmed their conviction that peace in this region should necessarily be based on the recognition of all the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people, including the right to a nation and the evacuation by Israel of all occupied Arab territories.

The two delegations also expressed their solidarity with the brotherly people of Lebanon and they reaffirmed the need for efforts to be urgently made on the international level to restore peace in Lebanon.

Examining issues linked with world peace and security, the two parties stated they were persuaded that detente in the world and the establishment of a fruitful international cooperation are linked with the scrupulous respect of the principles of the UN charter and the inauguration of a new world economic order based on equity and on mutual respect between states. In this way, they expressed their wish for the beginning of the North-South dialogue and the opening of global negotiations.

The leaders of the two delegations expressed satisfaction with the opening of dialogue and the mutual understanding which characterized their discussions which took place in an atmosphere of frank and warm cordiality perfectly reflecting the friendship and fraternity which exist between the Gambian and Senegalese peoples.

His Excellency Bakary Darbo, at the end of his visit, in the name of the delegation that accompanied him and in his own name, thanked His Excellency Habib Thiam, prime minister of the Republic of Senegal, and the government and the

people of Senegal for the fraternal welcome accorded them during their stay in Senegal.

His Excellency Bakary Darbo invited his brother and friend, His Excellency Habib Thiam, to pay a working visit to Gambia. This invitation was accepted with pleasure and the date will be fixed through diplomatic means.

Issued in Dakar, 1 October 1982.

For the government of the Republic of Senegal, His Excellency Habib Thiam.

For the government of the Republic of Gambia, His Excellency Bakary Darbo.

CSO: 3419/58

TMA CONGRESS REJECTS PC PLAN

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 8 Oct 82 p 11

[Article by Marilyn Cohen]

[Text] DELEGATES at the Transvaal Municipal Association congress in Nelspruit yesterday unanimously accepted their executive committee's comments and views on the President's Council's proposals for local government.

In doing so they rejected the President's Council's concept of metropolitan government and joint services committees, as well as a number of other fundamental recommendations.

The outgoing president of the TMA, Mr Nick van Zyl, called on delegates "to go out and sell" the TMA's recommendations to other racial groups.

A major modification to the original TMA recommendations which was accepted by the congress was for the establishment of single multiracial regional committees which would see to the fair distribution of vital services such as water, electricity, roads, sewerage and buses.

These committees would not have any power, even to levy taxes, and would operate on the basis of consensus. They could resort to arbitration courts to solve differences.

The discussions on the TMA's recommendations lasted more than seven hours and were closed to the Press.

It was learnt, however, that not all the discussions reflected the unanimous vote of agreement which was reached at the end.

A number of delegates expressed surprise that unanimity had been reached.

The new president of the TMA, Mr Steyn van der Spuy, MPC for Sunnyside, indicated in his acceptance speech that there had been differences of opinion among the delegates.

"The constitutional matters are gaining momentum. They are sensitive matters in which party politics are involved and because I am a politician, I realise I will have to handle things carefully," he said.

He undertook to serve equally all local authorities regardless of which group or political party might be in power.

The new vice president of the TMA is former Randburg Mayor, Mr Claus van Zyl.

CSO: 3400/71

BOTHA OFFERS NONAGGRESSION PACTS TO NEIGHBORS

MB130825 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Text] The prime minister, P.W. Botha, says the process of negotiations with other population groups on the new constitutional guidelines is continuing. Speaking at a public meeting at Stellenbosch, Mr Botha said that the various population groups would also get the opportunity to consider the plan. The guidelines would then be submitted to a constitutional committee of Parliament where they would be dealt with in the form of proposals and legislation. Then the guidelines would be discussed with the assembly and eventually become legislation, a process that could take some time.

On the proposed incorporation of Ingwavuma into Swaziland, Mr Botha said Swaziland started its border adjustment demands in the days of President Kruger. He said it was not the government's idea, with the proposed inclusion, to destroy the self-determination of the people of Ingwavuma and Kangwane. However, the matter was still sub judice and facts would be made known later. In the meantime a commission under the chairmanship of Justice Rumpff would investigate the matter.

The prime minister said South Africa had the strongest balance defense force in southern Africa, and that is why the country would tell its neighbors that it did not want to make demands on them. South Africa was prepared to conclude nonaggression pacts with its neighbors on condition that they saw to it that South Africa was not attacked from neighboring states. He said South Africa was also prepared to give similar guarantee to its neighbors.

In reply to a question, Mr Botha said South Africa would definitely be able to build its own submarines within a few years.

Mr Botha said the coloreds were not a nation in the cultural sense, because there were Afrikanns, English and Malay communities among them. This standpoint had been maintained by all national party prime ministers through the years, and that was why the concept of a colored homeland was rejected.

Mr Botha said the government had developed 620 city and town areas for coloreds, at a total cost of 1.1 billion rand. Four hundred and twenty residential areas at a cost of more than 400 million rand had been developed for Indians.

CSO: 3400/89

HOMELAND LEADER DISCUSSES CONFEDERATION

MB141024 Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 14 Oct 82 p 11

[Report on interview with President Lucas Mangope of Bophuthatswana by political editor Patrick Laurence--date and place not given]

[Excerpts] When the prime minister, Mr P.W. Botha, meets leaders of the "independent national states" in Pretoria next month, he is certain to canvass the idea of forging a confederation between South Africa and these internationally shunned territories.

But Mr Botha will find President Lucas Mangope of Bophuthatswana has grave reservations about joining a confederation, even though confederal ties are the loosest political ties possible between two or more states.

President Mangope's opposition is motivated by several considerations, but two stand out.

-- The incongruity of confederation between Bophuthatswana, as a policy committed to the abolition of all forms of race discrimination, and South Africa, which--even under a "reformist" prime minister--is dedicated to the preservation of racially separate schools and residential areas and, of course, a parliament devoid of blacks.

--Fears that Pretoria might at a later date use the political leverage it would gain in a confederation to force Bophuthatswana into unification with Botswana, along the lines of its consignment of Kangwane to Swaziland.

"I have been told South Africa will be explaining its concept of confederation," President Mangope says of the November 11 summit between Mr Botha and "homeland" leaders who have accepted Pretoria's offer of independence.

"I don't shout about it, but I am a great believer in human rights and, therefore, I utterly reject race discrimination," President Mangope adds.

"If we are to have anything approaching political cooperation or union we must ensure that discrimination is totally eliminated and that our policies--particularly our racial policies--are similar.

"I would therefore find it difficult to join a confederation where that is not the case."

This fundamental objection aside, President Mangope believes it would be better to concentrate on economic co-operation within the region and to allow closer political links to grow gradually from an economic subbase.

"We should take the example of the European Economic Community. The European Parliament only came into being long after economic co-operation... Confederation should be determined by economic co-operation and, as I see it, it will take a long time."

President Mangope gives a similarly cool reception to another idea which Mr Botha's constitutional advisors have considered at various times, one which has been bandied about as the "solution" to the problem of providing presentation [as published] for blacks living in South Africa in the envisaged confederation.

The idea is to create constituencies in South Africa which will elect representatives to national assemblies in the "independent national states." Thus, the theory goes, since the national states will be represented in the over-arching confederal body--or "council of states" as it has been called--blacks in South Africa will be indirectly represented by the national states in the confederation.

President Mangope says of the idea "I haven't had an opportunity to discuss the concept in depth with anybody who really knows about it, but doesn't it go back to the basic question of giving urban blacks rights where they are?"

He then makes Bophuthatswana's position quite clear: blacks should be given and should exercise rights in the geographical area in which they live and should not be linked against their will to their purported homelands.

"It is what we have advocated all along. We have said those who choose to remain South Africans should have the right to do so and should exercise their rights as citizens there."

Parts of Bophuthatswana adjoin Botswana in much the same way as parts of Kangwane and Kwapulu are adjacent to the borders of Swaziland.

"My opinion is that the two authorities, Kangwane and Kwazulu, should have been consulted immediately the idea was conceived," [as published] President Mangope says on the controversy. "They should have been consulted right through, not only by South Africa but also by Swaziland, which knows that they exist."

He labelled South Africa's decision to press ahead with the deal in spite of the declared opposition of the Kangwane and Kwazulu legislative assemblies "totally unacceptable."

He adds: "They should have been free to decide whether they wished to accept or not. They should have been the determining factor...If people want to come together, it should be of their own free choice. Nobody should decide for them."

Bophuthatswana, which opted for independence nearly five years ago, is vulnerable to direct political coercion from Pretoria to amalgamate with Botswana--and that, President Mangope believes, vindicates Bophuthatswana's controversies to accept independence.

On the prospects of a federal link between Bophuthatswana and Botswana, whose peoples share a common language and history and who are united by ties of kinship, President Mangope says: "It is a very difficult matter."

He explains: "There is a numerical disparity between our population and the population of Botswana. There are almost three times as many people here as there are in Botswana. It could be a problem, not so much for us as for them."

He characterises relations between Bophuthatswana and Botswana as "very cordial," adding that Bophuthatswana's takeover of control of the Ramathlabama border post on the frontier with Botswana was accomplished without friction.

But of eventual re-unification of the Botswana people who were split by a border drawn by white men, he says: "I don't see it happening in my life time."

"I would never initiate any move toward that, I would rather see us live as neighbours in peace. Amalgamation would raise problems which I would not like to add to my present problems."

CSO: 3400/89

SUPPORT FOR DAY OF PRAYER FOR NAMIBIA VOICED

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 13 Oct 82 p 4

[Editorial]

[Text]

Women, men and children have to pay a heavy price fought for political reasons. The battles are going to get worse as the politicians haggle. The Cuban axis is the new element brought into the dispute and solutions recede even further into the distance.

The Catholic bishops' report stated categorically that the people of Namibia wanted United Nations supervised elections. It also came out, something that the Western media and the Government here regard as near criminal, that Swapo is the most favoured political group in the eyes of the majority of people.

The nightmare for all of us is that the same terrible things used to happen in Zimbabwe where Mr Robert Mugabe and his Zanu-PF party were painted dark by the media — a cynical propaganda tactic which fell flat on its ugly face in the end.

We have no doubt that Swapo will eventually win its legitimate place as ruler of the territory. This is despite the fact that this organisation is deliberately painted as something of an ogre, the same things that had previously been said about Mugabe in Zimbabwe.

People like the Catholic bishops who have been in the territory and spoken to the people at grass-roots level are acutely aware of this. They are also concerned about the return of peace.

We know there are countless people, directly or indirectly involved who pray for peace in Namibia. It is a splendid idea that their numbers be increased by an organised day of prayer and we hope thousands more will get involved. Peace in Namibia is urgently needed not only for humanitarian reasons but because this will signal which way events will eventually turn in South Africa in the future.

THE CATHOLIC Bishops call for a day of prayer for Namibia is an excellent thing even if its political success may be doubtful, perhaps in the short-term.

Spiritual succour for people who have been involved in this ugly little war for more than ten years is comforting.

The Day of Prayer has been arranged for November 14 and the bishops' appeal to all churches, parishes and concerned organisations to pray for a ceasefire, an end to killings and suffering.

In May the bishops published a revealing report on Namibia that made very painful reading. Other priests have been to the embattled territory and also reported heart-rendering atrocities on civilians.

The political problems in Namibia seem impossible and even completely beyond the pale. This is why a prayer day and even any kind of positive dialogue on the problem is very useful.

The tragedy is that people are dying in the most terrible ways while politicians push along an intractable path of horse-trading. This is also a low intensity guerrilla war so that inevitably civilians get caught in the cross-fire.

Our knowledge through hindsight of what actually happened to civilians in the Zimbabwe war of liberation makes us shudder to think the same may be happening in Namibia today. Things are made even more sinister and ugly by slanted media reports. To be caught in the cross-fire of such an unwinnable situation is ghastly.

CSO: 3400/94

OPPOSITION PRESS IN SA A MYTH, SAYS COLUMNIST

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 7 Oct 82 p 8

[Article by Bornwell Chakaodza]

[Text]

OVER and over again the editors of the South African English-language newspapers say it. That does not make it true, but shameless and constant repetition can make even the ugliest of political fantasies seem true if they are not exposed for what they are.

I am referring to the idea that there exists an "Opposition Press" in South Africa in the shape of the English dailies such as the Rand Daily Mail and the Johannesburg-based Star.

Mr Harvey Tyson, the editor of the Star and one of the six South African editors who visited Zimbabwe recently, said: "The Opposition Press in South Africa was critical of the Pretoria regime not only on the issue of apartheid, but also on the question of the rule of law, whereby the government detains people without trial."

What this claim by Mr Tyson overlooks is the important fact that the Press in a given socio-economic system, cannot criticise features which are fundamental to all systems and

that what the Press is above all protecting is the status quo which in the South African situation means the continuation of white supremacy.

There is no doubt, however, that the liberal Rand Daily Mail does criticise some of the more obvious injustices and absurdities of apartheid.

The liberal newspapers may well claim to criticise the way apartheid terrorises the majority of the South African population. They may well claim to criticise the amount of legislation that has been introduced to buttress apartheid—but, and this is the real point — are these criticisms fundamental or do they tend to remain within a safe and fairly narrow spectrum?

I submit that none of the criticisms published by the Rand Daily Mail greatly mitigates the fundamental evil of the apartheid system.

Although there might be total lack of trust between the Afrikaners and the English-speaking community, there is convergence of opinion that "one man one vote" is out in that country.

Both the English-language newspapers and the Afrikaans Press, reflecting the English / Afrikaner politics as they do, are of the same opinion.

So to regard (as it is regarded in some South African political circles) a newspaper such as the Rand Daily Mail as surrogate for genuine South African black interests is a grotesque perversion of the truth.

The English Press and the Afrikaans Press are essentially projecting the same image. The mass media in that country represent the interests and the aspirations of the people who own and publish them i.e. the whites.

Given the political goals of the white South Africans, of which the Press is a part, the conflicts between the so-called liberal English newspapers and the regime are essentially over the best strategy to attain a commonly accepted goal — the maintenance of white supremacy.

The conflicts and tensions between them are never how to liquidate the system, but over the best strategy to preserve it.

The main conflict therefore is between the deprived voiceless black majority and the white minority which controls parliament and the economy of the country.

The Rhodesian situation is a famous case in point. Within the Smith regime itself, disputes and disagreements as to the best way to fight the war and to preserve the interests of the white minority, became more and more apparent as the liberation struggle intensified.

Some of these differences, between the "hawks" and the "doves", between the pragmatists and the ideologues, were reflected in the main Rhodesian newspapers — The Rhodesia Herald and The Chronicle in Bulawayo.

So shall be South Africa. Faced with decolonisation in Zimbabwe, Angola and Mozambique, and confronted internally with growing black trade union activity and mounting guerilla warfare, we cannot expect capitalist forces in South Africa to be united.

Within the institutions of Afrikanerdom (mass media, the church, the business sector, the academic community, etc.) and within the English community, there will be differences of opinion as to tactics and strategy, differences of approach and emphasis, although overall broad political objectives will remain the same.

And these will be reflected in both the Afrikaans Press and the English-language newspapers. For there is no doubt that, at the end of the day, the Afrikaans Press and the English Press are in reality a crucial element in the legitimization of that society.

The notion that the English-language newspapers can, for the most part, be anything else is either a delusion or a mystification.

URBAN FOUNDATION EXECUTIVE DISCUSSES ITS ROLE

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 12 Oct 82 p 9

[Interview with Mr Justice Steyn by Sam Mabe, date and place not specified]

[Text]

THE Urban Foundation was founded in November, 1976. It was initiated by the black man's living conditions, job opportunities, improving and humanising the laws which harness him . . . to ease the points of black frustration. Reporter SAM MABE spoke to the Foundation's executive director, and former Cape Supreme Court judge, Mr Justice Steyn.

The SOWETAN: Did the 1976 unrests motivate the formation of the Urban Foundation?

Mr Justice Steyn: Not that alone. You cannot attach anything to a single event. The formation of the UF was due to a number of factors, but I think one of the key factors was what took place in 1976 because it was the spur for a realisation that co-ordinated effort was necessary.

Leading industrialists tackled numerous programmes of human amelioration in SA for many years before the Foundation came into existence. What the Foundation did was to act as a co-ordinator, in order to maximise the impact and to direct it towards specifically and clearly identifiable objectives.

It was clear after 1976 that the Government alone was not going to deal effectively with problems of acute deprivation in respect to housing, education and access to economic opportunities.

An efficient catalyst, that believed in the values which it shared with the people was necessary to make things happen. These were some of the factors which motivated the formation of the Foundation.

The SOWETAN: What kind of assistance, material or otherwise does the Foundation receive from the Government?

Mr Steyn: None. The Foundation was formed by the private sector and is totally financed and managed by the private sector.

The SOWETAN: When you conceived the 99-year leasehold system, why didn't you make it 100 years or something else?

Mr Steyn: The 99-year leasehold system was not conceived by the UF. It is however, a well-known and internationally recognised form of tenure both in SA and abroad. With rare exceptions, blacks in 1978 had no security of tenure.

This made the acquisition of finance to acquire one's own home other than through Government agencies, impossible. Some security of tenure had to be negotiated on their behalf in order to enable them to become home-owners in the real sense of the word.

The UF favours freehold title for everyone.

but the Government made it clear that this was not negotiable and proposed in draft legislation a 30-year lease capable of revocation and incapable of inheritance.

With the support of its board, and many others in the community, together with building societies, the 99-year leasehold scheme was negotiated by the Foundation.

The Foundation's view still is that the 99-year leasehold is viable, on acceptable form of tenure. However, it must be seen as a transitory step leading, as it must inevitably do, to freehold title for all who aspire to it.

The SOWETAN: But why is this system not available to all parts of Soweto, for instance?

Mr Steyn: You should have it available

in all parts of Soweto once the survey has been completed. There should be no limitations. But I would rather you check with Mr Knoetze because I am not an expert on what goes on in Soweto all the time.

The SOWETAN: The Foundation states that it cannot function in isolation from social, economic and political order. What does this mean?

Mr Steyn: Socio-economic factors such as housing, education, employment opportunities, health services, etc. are the prime determinants of the quality of life of individuals and communities. These in turn are sometimes to a greater or lesser extent determined by political decisions.

In our efforts to improve the quality of life in urban communities, we are dealing with the realities of South African life pertaining to these determinants.

It is obvious then that every development in the fields of housing, education, and access to economic opportunities and to structures in which it takes place, effects our work. In short, we cannot operate in a system even when we try to change it, by ignoring it.

The SOWETAN: Your annual review mentions security legislation and other laws limiting the freedom of the Press and the individual. What's your attitude towards these laws?

Mr Steyn: In its work the Foundation is guided by a set of values which are:

"Freedom of choice, individual self-reliance and self-sufficiency, individual security, based on an accepted structure of law and order, equality before the law, the free enterprise economic system, and the elimination of discrimination on the basis of race and other irrational criteria."

We observe a recent tendency in SA to move towards a more "open" society. However, we identified the legislation mentioned in your question as measures inhibiting the freedom of the individual or restricting his access to a court of law. Our attitude in this respect is twofold:

(i) SA should return to the Rule of Law as soon as possible. Full access to the courts by all should be the end goal. In the interim a vigorous system of review by judges of the Supreme Court should be instituted in order to ensure the elimination of unacceptable conduct.

(ii) A free Press is essential for the survival of human freedom. Therefore its freedom must be jealously guarded.

The SOWETAN: How much have you done in the field of education?

Mr Steyn: In quantitative terms since 1977 we have launched some 200 projects to the value of R14-million. This excludes current activities in 50 projects worth about R5.8-million.

Our aims are to contribute to the provision of equal educational opportunity for all. We try to achieve this by trying to reform the system of

educational provision, and by project activity in areas appropriate to the private sector.

These projects are of a catalyst nature, demonstrating the need for and the viability of change. In various ways the Foundation has contributed to the work and the report of the De Lange Committee, and we believe that this will have a significant impact on educational reform in South Africa.

Our projects are concentrated in four areas:

- teacher upgrading,
- non-formal education, especially adult education,
- technical and other career education, and
- pre-school and early learning.

The Informal Education Centre we are putting up in Diepkloof, Soweto, is an example of the kind of project activity we are engaged in. The cost of this project is estimated at some R4-million.

I may just mention that we have almost completed a country-wide research project to determine the nature and scope of non-formal education in South Africa, and to identify the hundreds if not thousands of agencies operating in this field. We hope, through this research, to be able to suggest guidelines for co-operation.

The SOWETAN: Have you done anything similar in other areas outside Soweto?

Mr Steyn: We have financed numerous non-formal educational projects like Career Research Information Centres. We have fi-

nanced and built pre-schools.

The SOWETAN: What sections of the three recent Bills before Parliament did you find objectionable or unacceptable, and what did you recommend in their place?

Mr Steyn: Firstly, the first of the three Bills on local government is no longer a Bill but an Act passed by Parliament in a much amended form after representations and evidence by the Foundation and other interested parties.

Our attitude on this issue was fashioned by lengthy negotiations with urban black leadership throughout the country and across the political spectrum.

Secondly, the Black Community Development Bill is being considered by a special committee at present. We found this Bill to present a workable base which, with the necessary amendments, can become an acceptable piece of legislation answering to the needs of black communities.

One of the shortcomings which we identified is the fact that much emphasis is placed on physical development and not enough on real community development.

The last of the three

Bills which is generally referred to as the Influx Control Bill, we found to be unacceptable. Strong representations were made about its provisions.

It has now been shelved by the Government, at least until after the establishment of black local authorities, when it will hopefully be re-negotiated with elected leaders of the people. Development in this respect will be closely monitored.

The SOWETAN: The relationship between labour leaders and the Government has not been very good, but you made favourable comments about industrial relations in this country. How did you come to that?

Mr Steyn: You've got to see labour relations in SA as an area of volatility. If you start with a reform process and you start with one area and change things in that area only without bringing reform across the spectrum of socio-economic and political life, then there's going to be a tendency of a concentration of activity in the area where access is given.

It follows that we must expect a great deal of activity in that area. It is my hope that when we get strong local Govern-

ment going, some of the political heat that is being generated and is inappropriate in the labour field, should be conducted into what is legitimate political channels.

The SOWETAN: But it would appear that people in trade unions are the ones most opposed to the type of local Governments we have.

Mr Steyn: I am not talking about your present local black Government. I think when labour leaders look at the new Black Local Authorities Act and see the very extensive powers which have now been given, and if we can succeed in getting appropriate finance from the Government, I don't think labour leaders will persist in denigrating the local Government as it is in its present form.

The SOWETAN: How do you see the housing situation in Soweto in the next 20 years?

Mr Steyn: I see an enormous development of home-ownership, people acquiring their own homes and developing a real sense of belonging, that goes with the pride of ownership.

I hope the Government in the very near future will make substan-

tial portions of the exciting housing stock available for acquisition by people at reasonable prices. If that takes place, the face of Soweto will change.

It is already changing through the home improvement system as you can see for yourself. Secondly, what one is looking for is for people to be free to choose, to choose the kind of house they wish, and where it should be situated. Not to be given a key when they arrive and be told 'this is your house'.

The SOWETAN: With regard to the availability of housing?

Mr Steyn: We must increase the housing delivery process. Many more houses have to be built and I believe that they should not only be built by the local Government alone.

The private sector must also be involved. At the moment, 90 percent of white housing is provided by the private sector and only 10 percent is provided by the State.

I would like to see us moving to a situation where the same percentage is offered.

That will bring all the elements of freedom of choice with it.

METHODIST LEADER CALLS FOR POLITICAL ACTION

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 15 Oct 82 p 2

[Text]

SOUTH AFRICA needs church ministers like John Wesley, who cared about social evils and encouraged political action, the president of the Methodist church conference said in Johannesburg yesterday.

Reverend Doctor Khoza Mgojo was speaking at the 100th Methodist conference at the Central Methodist Church.

He said that Wesley did not just preach against social evils, but encouraged political action which led to the abolition of slavery in England.

"Wesley said he knew no holiness but social holiness. While his concern was always to lead men and women into a personal experience of salvation through Jesus Christ, he never limited his preaching or influence to the purely spiritual," he said.

Mr Mgojo said it was said that some South African ministers had lost the influence and impact of their predecessors.

"For Blacks in Southern Africa there is much anxiety about the future.

"The real concerns are whether southern Africa can give them life: whether the privileged groups are not going to amass everything for themselves while the un-

derprivileged groups are starved to death," he said.

Mr Mgojo said the issues facing the South African poor were: racism, population relocation, migrant labour, unemployment, the homelands policy and lack of equal educational opportunities.

He said that because whites were a minority, they feared they might lose all their rights and privileges.

DECRIMINALIZATION OF STRIKE LAWS URGED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 8 Oct 82 p 24

[Text] SUN CITY--Strike laws in South Africa should be "decriminalised," said Professor Blackie Swart, professor of industrial relations at the business school of the University of Stellenbosch.

Addressing the IPM on the role of mediation and arbitration in industrial relations, Professor Swart said: "At present, workers strike despite the law, but employers are not possessed of the complementary opportunity of a lock-out."

It should be left to the employers and unions to agree on strike and lock-out procedures.

He said the state gave its sanction to plant-level collective bargaining. It might not be impossible for all plant-level agreements to be promulgated but guidelines could be set as to the circumstances in which recognition should be granted and the substantive issues around which bargaining should take place.

"Although it has been contended that plant-level recognition and agreements constitute a voluntar relationship of trust, the situation in South Africa is such that some form of redress should be granted in cases where one party refuses to co-operate or reneges on the terms of an agreement," he said.

The danger existed that with a proliferation of plant agreement, unions would play off one employer against another and wage inflation would be aggravated.

However, in South Africa, plant agreements were negotiated mainly for unskilled workers, and it appeared unlikely that wages for such workers could be pushed to unrealistic levels.

"Furthermore, employer bodies such as the chambers of industry, still provide for strong cohesion and consultation between employers. Should these prove insufficient, provision could be made for regional employers co-ordinating committees," Prof Swart said.

CSO: 3400/71

LONGER PATH WILL AVOID REVOLUTION SAYS COETSEE

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 15 Oct 82 p 10

[Article by Fiona Smith]

[Text]

TO ALLOW the CP or the HNP to win the Parys Parliamentary seat on November 3, would be playing right into the ANC's hands, the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, warned at a pre-election meeting of the NP in Allanridge this week.

He said the NP was not fighting against the CP or HNP in the by-election, but rather struggling against the infiltration of the Kremlin and the ANC into South Africa.

On the future of South Africa, Mr Coetsee said: "The shortest, easiest, painless step toward reform would be to devise a common voter's role but the NP has chosen to tread the more taxing and

longer path to reform in order to avoid a revolution and to maintain and secure White rule in this country."

He said it was for this reason that the NP could not accept the Westminster system as this would only pressurise the ruling party to accommodate the blacks in the government which had one outcome only — one man, one vote.

"It is difficult to draw a constitution which suits everyone," he said.

He said the NP was working out a new dispensation whereby the Coloureds and Indians would have a right to discuss mutual problems on local levels.

The NP had granted 50 percent of the Black pop-

ulation their own independence and fatherland in two states which were opposed to communism.

Asked whether the proposed new dispensation for Coloureds and Indians would permit Indians to live in the Free State, Mr Coetsee replied the President's Council had recognised the Group Areas Act. It had not, as yet, recommended any changes thereto and therefore Indians would not be allowed to live in the Free State.

To another question about the possibility of a Coloured or Indian Prime Minister in South Africa within five years, Mr Coetsee replied. "Vote for the CP, HNP, or PFP and, yes, you will have a non-white Prime Minister."

UN APPEAL FOR MANDELA'S RELEASE BACKED

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 14 Oct 82 p 6

[Editorial]

[Text]

It is our view that while the government has a skittish response to releasing such formidable leaders, the country is being deprived of some of the best brains in people like Nelson Mandela. Their contribution towards the stability of the South African political and social life can not be measured and we are losers in their forced absence.

Our considered opinion is that life imprisonment is even worse than death. It is particularly foul if it concerns a man of such outstanding social qualities as Mandela. There may be those in the Government who fear that Mr Mandela's release would lead to revolution or whatever. We do not believe this is necessarily so. Instead, by releasing him and granting him a chance to participate in the power structure in a legitimate manner, they would be doing themselves and us a tremendous favour.

On a more human level we are forced to think of his family to fully appreciate the enormity of the sentence imposed on Mandela. His children are grown-ups with their own children but they hardly know their father as he was arrested while they were still very young.

His wife is banished to some rural outpost where she is expected to rot in a manner somewhat similar to that imposed on her husband. The family has been torn apart because man and wife have dared to challenge the infallibility of this Government.

Time is running out. Our leaders could make a lot of mileage out of releasing the likes of Mandela.

THE APPEAL by the United Nations Secretary-General, Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar for the release of Mr Nelson Mandela should be supported by all right-thinking people across the political spectrum.

It is awful to think that this brilliant lawyer who commands international respect even from his detractors should be allowed to rot in jail for almost 20 years.

It also seems odious to have to compare Mr Mandela's fate with that given to these Nazi generals who spent similar spells in prison. Even in their cases there were appeals — purely on a humanitarian level — that they should not be allowed to spend all their days in prison.

Mr de Cuellar said he was making a personal appeal for Mr Mandela's

release in terms of the United Nations Charter which called for "human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without discrimination as to race, sex, language or religion."

Noting that Mr Mandela had been in prison for close to 20 years, the Secretary-General also called for an amnesty for the "many South Africans unjustly imprisoned, detained, exiled and otherwise prevented from making their full contribution to the society to which they belong."

At the age of 61 Mr Mandela is not only one of the oldest political prisoners held for so many years, but he also commands the greatest respect from all sections. In Africa he is classed amongst black leaders of the calibre of the late Sir Seretse Khama, Jomo Kenyatta and Kwame Nkrumah.

CSO: 3400/102

BEHAVIOR OF LOCAL ECONOMY ANALYZED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 14 Oct 82 p 23

[Article by Daan de Kock]

[Text]

THE downswing in the economy, that apparently started in September last year, has been comparatively mild.

The seemingly odd behaviour of the local economy, compared to the rest of the world, is mainly the result of two factors, Standard Bank says in its latest economic review.

One of them was the gold-based domestic boom. The second was economic policies, in place until this year, which were basically optimistic about a world recovery, thus inducing inflows of resources from abroad to act as a cushion against temporarily unfavourable world trends.

The bank says the fact that South Africans were living far beyond their means led to the accumulation of a sizeable level of foreign debt.

At the same time, critical problems in the economy were glossed over and tackling them was postponed.

Certain decision-makers gambled on positive developments recently

when the gold price increased sharply and interest rates started to drop overseas.

"Fortunately for the country, however, there is a fairly widespread recognition that necessary adjustments have still to be brought about in several critical areas of the economy, and that the restrictive measures now in place need to be carried through to their logical conclusions in the interest of sound recovery and longer term growth.

To achieve this it is imperative that the recession be allowed to run its course without interference, and even deepen in the months ahead," the bank says.

The bank feels that the downward trend should start to bottom out towards the end of next year.

Most of the business sectors will show very low growth, if any, during next year and in some important areas there will inevitably be some very significant declines in real terms.

It is expected that con-

sumer spending will come under severe pressure. Real private consumption expenditure will probably grow by less than 0,5 per cent next year, the bank says.

Official consumption expenditure, on the other hand, for technical reasons, will be one of the categories that will show a growth rate higher than the average elsewhere in the economy.

Standard says the only segment of the economy that may face improving demand next year is the export sector, including mines, agriculture producers and externally orientated industries such as steel and ferro-alloy.

The improvement in this sector, however, will depend to a great extent on the recovery of the world economy.

"Unfortunately, recent analyses of the state of the world economy have become very cautious on recovery prospects, and they differ noticeably from the optimistic views presented by some policy-makers."

LOW ANNUAL GROWTH RATE PREDICTED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 14 Oct 82 p 25

[Text]

IT SEEMS likely the average annual growth rate for the South African economy for the next complete business cycle — 1981 to 1985 — will be lower than 3,2 percent.

Speaking at a forecasting symposium in Pretoria yesterday, Dr Johan Cloete, senior economist of Barclays Bank, said that the average growth rate in the next business cycle would be lower than that registered in the immediate past complete business cycle — 1975 to 1980.

He added, however, that the South African economy should be capable of achieving a higher than average growth rate over this period than the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) countries.

Dr Cloete said there could be severe constraints on South Africa's growth rate on the supply side and that the skilled labour shortage was un-

likely to be overcome in the short to medium term.

Labour relations were also likely to become increasingly more difficult and labour productivity to continue at a low level.

But on the demand side, he said several factors should operate to counteract the supply side constraints on growth.

They were:

- Rates of new investment and employment in the South African economy should be significantly higher than those in the advanced industrialised countries.

- As a developing economy, there are still plenty of new investment opportunities available in South Africa. The growing population would itself promote new investment to meet the corresponding need for consumer goods, as well as for infra-structural services such as transport, housing and education.

- The growth rate in

South Africa should also benefit from a continuation of import replacement of oil, other industrial raw materials and even capital goods, while the country is also well placed to push up exports at a faster rate than the OECD countries because of available capacity to export and the availability of coal, other minerals and food needed by the rest of the world.

- The Black population is likely to enter the modern sector of the South African economy to an increasing extent, both as workers and consumers, because of urbanisation and increased horizontal and vertical mobility of labour.

Dr Cloete said this should not only lead to a more rapid expansion of the domestic market for consumer goods — and hence promote new fixed investment — but should at the same time promote economies of scale, help to keep down unit costs

APARTHEID POLL INCREASES UNIVERSITY TENSION

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 14 Oct 82 p 8

[Text]

PRETORIA University students reacted strongly yesterday on the first day of a two-day referendum aimed at gauging their reaction to University Council plans to open the campus to students of other races at post-graduate level.

Students queued at ballot boxes at the university as the controversy on the campus reached a peak, following the announcement last month of the council's plans.

Tension yesterday was heightened by a pamphlet war between opposing groups on the campus.

The lead in the pamphlet war was taken by a former Tuks student, Dr Hendrik Toerien, of Klerksdorp, who appealed to students to "think very carefully" before signifying their support of the plan.

He said: "The choice is between a university that will stay White — the last

university which is still White — and one that will become progressively non-White."

On the ballot papers students are being asked if they want the university to remain exclusively White; if Black students should be permitted only because there were not facilities for them elsewhere; whether Black students should be allowed without any conditions; and whether students should be admitted for all courses without any conditions.

They are also being asked if they are prepared to allow Black students to live in university hostels; to be elected to hostel committees; to be allowed to take part in extramural student activities; to be chosen for sports teams; and to be allowed to stand for election to the Students' Representative Council.

NGK SYNOD WARNS PRESS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 15 Oct 82 p 3

[Article by Jaap Theron and Dan Marais]

[Text]

THE general Synod of the Nederduitse Gereformeerde Kerk has issued a strong warning to the media to take great care in their reporting of "sensitive matters."

The warning came as part of an official recommendation by the Synod's Press Commission following complaints by delegates that certain newspapers, including Beeld and Die Transvaler, carried front page reports which gave a wrong impression of what was happening at the Synod.

In a statement issued yesterday, the Synod said Beeld had regretfully noted the Synod's dissatisfaction of its front page report.

Beeld said its report emanated from a remark made at the Synod that the Broad Moderature were divided with regard to continued links with the World Council of Reformed Churches. It said facts in its controversial report came from delegates and added that publication thereof was

not meant to create embarrassment. Beeld further agreed to rectify a certain factual mistake made in its report.

Mention

Die Transvaler said it learned of the division in the ranks of the Board Moderature, but added that it did not mention any names.

Die Transvaler agreed that its heading of the controversial report was wrong and did not reflect the contents of the report.

The synod then unanimously accepted a recommendation of its press commission expressing its appreciation for the Media's interest in its Synod meeting.

The recommendation added that it "seriously called upon the media to take great care with all issues, but especially with sensitive issues."

It expressed dissatisfaction about Press statements such as "purposeful strategy to force this influential church in line with the Government's reforms plans, irrespective of whether it leads to a split or not."

Leave

A Synod spokesman told The Citizen last night this statement was a final warning to the Press. "If a newspaper transgresses this wish of the synod, its representative will be asked to leave immediately," he said.

The Moderator of the Church, Ds Kobus Potgieter, said earlier in the day that he had no knowledge of the report being tabled and deplored the premature announcement which was made by Die Transvaler.

He said the papers had presented a tarnished image of the proceedings to their readers and stated that the Synod was not just a small and insignificant group of people who had gathered to discuss matters of mutual interest.

Ds Potgieter said he did not approve of the Press being excluded from attendance at the meeting because he felt that matters of public interest were discussed and reports on these discussions should be made available to the general public.

It was also deplored that the names of members who had allegedly voted against the continued membership of the Church had been made public and the names of a few members had been erroneously associated with a given point of view.

The Moderator said the Senate expected the newspapers to publish an apology with a full explanation.

Feelings ran high and it was suggested at one time that the newspapers should be forced to disclose their sources of information or be barred

from the meetings of the Synod.

Die Transvaler reported that the General Moderate had completed its report on the Ottawa Conference on Monday and it had not yet been circulated among the members because it was still being processed.

The newspaper said in its report that it had reliable information that the General Moderate was divided into equal camps on the issue of the continued membership of the Church in the World Federation. It suggested that this matter would be discussed in the Synod yesterday.

Active on the Front

ALTOGETHER 313 chaplains of the Dutch Reformed Church call regularly on National Servicemen and members of the Police Force, the General Synod disclosed yesterday. Chaplains are extremely active in military areas serving the needs of about 29 000 DRC members who are called up annually.

About 74 percent of all White policemen are members of the DRC and they receive regular visits from chaplains in tents and barracks.

About 40 percent of servicemen do not possess Bibles and the distribution of Bibles to these men should receive the highest priority, the Synod said.

CP Paper Slammed

ANOTHER newspaper to come under heavy flak at the General Synod was the mouthpiece of the Conservative Party, The Patriot.

Dr P Rossouw, Chief executor of the Senate, objected to the paper being distributed among the members of the Senate. We drew the attention of the Senate to its lead story which appeared under the heading "Strategy to crush the Dutch Reformed Church quickly" and "The Government demands a Change in the race policies of the Church."

The lead story referred to a directed strategy of the Government to use the church in its reform plans irrespective of whether it would lead to a rift.

The lead story also referred to a meeting of the World Federation of Churches in Ottawa and claimed that Professor Murray Janson used the SABC to promote his views.

The story was allegedly written before the Senate was convened this week because it referred to Ds Potgieter as the future Moderator.

Racism Tag Slated

SPEAKERS yesterday asked the synod for a policy statement on the lines "that there would be different churches for people of other languages, including other White groups, and not only for different nationalities.

One speaker rejected with contempt allegations

that this request meant that the NGK was guilty of racism.

The Campus Crusade for Christ (CCC), also came under the lash by delegates. One said it was creating confusion amongst members because it was duplicating the work of the NGK.

Church Aid for Loyal Members

THE Synod yesterday approved an additional expenditure of R30 360 to establish a Church for 80 members in Portugal.

Ds Henno Cronje said these members could not join an established Reformed Church in Portugal.

About 50 percent of the available churches were subsidised by the World Council of Churches and the doctrines of the remaining Baptist and Pentecostal Churches were not acceptable to them.

Since 1980, Ds P A Pienaar said, he had regularly visited Portugal for two months at a time to attend to the needs of the church members.

He had reported that the establishment of a full-time church had become a necessity.

These members had remained loyal to the teachings of the Dutch Reformed Church and the establishment of a full-time church could help to combat communism, he said.

NGK SYNOD DEBATE CENTERS ON OFFICIAL PUBLICATION

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 14 Oct 82 p 4

[Article by Jaap Theron]

[Text]

The book "Ras, Volk en Nasie", the official publication of the N.G. Kerk, was a hot topic for discussion at the NGK's general synod in Pretoria yesterday.

A recommendation on the synods agenda calling for a review of the publication against the background of biblical scripture, revealed two schools of thoughts.

Time

One school wanted to retain the book as it is. The other, backed by a number of top theologians, considered its review important with a view to general reform in South Africa.

Professor Louis Heyns said the time was ripe to review the book, adding "it has become vitally necessary to rewrite the book".

Dr P. Rossouw said the review of the book was in line with "general reform" but another speaker pointed out that a lot of confusion had been created by people who rejected views expressed in the publication.

"We stand and fall with the principles of this book and we cannot allow certain people to criticise the book," he stressed.

Until the book had been reviewed, it should remain the central "point of view" of the NGK.

Professor A du Toit asked that a commission of the synod be given freedom to decide on the book against the background of the Scriptures.

Contents

Other speakers were in favour of a review, provided the contents of the book remained unchanged.

Another proposal sug-

gested "the reformed Church in Africa (formerly the Indian Reformed Church), was an embarrassment to the NGK and that it should be rejected." This led to a hectic argument with well-known verligtes and verkramptes debating the proposal.

Links

Breaking links with the RCA was avoided at the last moment when the proposer, Ds J G Griesel, stated "it was not the purpose of my proposal to sever links with the RCA."

Ds Griesel's proposal not only caused quite a stir, but also clearly showed that a majority of the 500 delegates were conservatively biased.

Referring to the RCA's criticism of the NGK, Prof Heyns said: "We should rather consider this as tokens of maturity and accept the criticism."

Dr Hennie Senekal supported Ds Griesel and said he agreed that the RCA had become an embarrassment for the NGK.

He said he supported liaison with other reformed churches, "but not on an apologetical basis.

Militant

"The RCA's message to the NGK synod was militant and the NGK should take disciplinary steps against the RCA.

"Parents pray for their children. They don't apologise to them," Dr Senekal said.

Dr Rossouw then pointed out that the motivation for Ds Griesel's proposal was the word "embarrassment" and he warned it would virtually boil down to severing links with the RCA if the proposal was accepted by the synod.

'MYSTERY' COMMITTEE ORGANIZES BLACK COMMEMORATIVE SERVICES

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 14 Oct 82 p 3

[Text]

THERE is a mystery surrounding the October 19 Ad-Hoc Committee formed this week, who are charged with the responsibilities to organise services in the PWV area to commemorate the clampdown on black organisation, individuals and the banning of two black newspapers.

According to reports, the committee was formed by 15 leaders from a number of black organisations which included student groups, civic bodies, women's organisations, trade unions, cultural groups and religious organisations at a meeting in Soweto.

But yesterday **The SOWETAN** learnt that organisations mentioned as represented at the meeting were in the dark about the whole thing.

Mr Ishamael Mkhabela, publicity secretary of the Azanian Peoples' Organisation (Azapo), said no sooner had they heard about the committee, when they contacted organisations said to have attended but none knew a thing about the "mystery" committee.

Azapo has arranged a service next Tuesday at the Dube Y at 7pm, and another for Sunday at 2pm at Lebowa Kgomo Roman Catholic Church, while other branches throughout the country are arranging their own venues.

And in the Vaal Triangle, a number of organisations have organised a service for tomorrow. It will be held at the Catholic Church in Small Farms, Evaton. It starts at 8pm and will last until the following day with the theme being The Plight of Detainees and Those Banned.

There will also be a local drama group performing a play on detention called *Why The Bible*, as well as a performing poet group, Uhuru.

NG SENDINGKERK CHANGES, DEVELOPMENTS REPORTED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 8 Oct 82 p 14

[Text]

CAPE TOWN. — Women will in future be admitted to the Ministry of the Nederduitse Gereformeerde Sendingkerk and may be chosen as Elders of the Church.

The Sendingkerk yesterday became the first member of the Dutch Reformed Church family in South Africa to accept equality between men and women in all church offices.

This year's synod for the first time saw deaconesses taking their place in what was previously an all-male domain.

A proposal that the admission of women Ministers should be postponed

until the 1986 synod was defeated. The synod heard the church already had a woman undergoing theological training and she should be ordained as a minister in 1985.

The church's doctrinal commission held there was no biblical reason for distinguishing between men and women in ecclesiastical offices. It referred to Jesus' repeated acceptance of women as the equals of men.

The commission's proposals that divorced Ministers might be reinstated under certain conditions was also accepted by the synod.

Mother Church Loses Five to Sendingkerk

CAPE TOWN. — Five Ministers of the White Nederduitse Gereformeerde Kerk yesterday cut their life-long ties with the church and joined the non-racial Ned Geref Sendingkerk.

Their announcement was made at the Sendingkerk synod in Cape Town this week. In terms of NGK church law, the five Ministers will no longer be able to accept a calling in the NGK as the church does not accept the legiti-

macy of Sendingkerk Ministers.

The announcement that they had switched membership to the Sendingkerk and forfeited their status as Ministers in the NGK, was greeted with applause during the Sendingkerk synod.

The actuary, the Reverend N A Apollis, said this meant they could no longer be "called" in the NGK.

Single church

The five, with the dates of their legitimization in the NGK, are: Jan de Waal of Wynberg (1974), Dirk Marais of Montagu (1976), Petrus Fourie of Stellenbosch (1975), Bertus Schreuder of Richmond (1980) and Willem Conradie of Windhoek (1953).

The Sendingkerk synod decided to continue to ac-

cept all Ministers of the Dutch Reformed Church family in South Africa as legitimate on the basis that the Reformed family was in essence a single church.

It took this view in spite of the NGK attitude of "separate" racial churches. The NGK will not accept the legitimization of Ministers from these "separate" churches. —

'False Doctrine of Apartheid'

CAPE TOWN. — The Nederduitse Gereformeerde Sendingkerk said in an "openletter" today that the "false doctrine of apartheid" threatened the religious and political life of South Africa.

The threat was such that it had no alternative but to set out a "true Christian confession."

The Sendingkerk letter said the confession was "a cry from the heart, an imperative laid on us by the gospel."

"We declare that our only motive lies in our fear that the truth and power of the gospel itself

is threatened in this (apartheid) situation. •

"We wish to serve no group interest, further no party interest and satisfy no ulterior motive."

"We make this confession not against specific people or groups of people, or against a church or churches. We make this confession against a false doctrine, against an ideological distortion which threatens our church and our country."

The confession was drawn up by an ad hoc commission headed by Professor Gustav Bam.

Migrant Labour 'A Sinful System'

CAPE TOWN. — Unless Christian churches formed a united front opposing the "unchristian" migrant labour system, little would be done to help its victims, the Sendingkerk synod said yesterday.

It was important not simply to combat the evils that flowed from the system of influx control and migrant labour, but to preach against the "sinful system itself".

The synod called on all Christians to unite in opposing the system and in helping its victims.

"The church must come to recognise

that a situation such as this is untenable and unchristian.

"The fact that it has been said that migrant labour is necessary for the South African economy is recognition not merely of the cancer that this system is, but also a judgment on the South African dispensation as a whole," it said.

In a separate debate on land ownership and political rights, the synod decided that the right to own property and to have an effective say in government was part of "the dignity of the adult person".

'Policy of Love' Applauded

CAPE TOWN. — A former Ned Geref Kerk Minister yesterday withdrew a formal request to the Sendingkerk synod to revise its decision that apartheid was "a heresy and idolatry."

The Reverend Piet Mostert of Graaff-Reinet said after prayer he and his wife now wished their children — a daughter of

14 and a boy of 11 — to join them in the Sendingkerk.

Dr Allan Boesak, assessor of the synod, shook Mr Mostert by the hand.

The personal drama started last week when Mr Mostert, among others, felt the wording of the Sendingkerk's criticism was too harsh.

"When the drastic condemnation was made of our sister-church (the NGK), where our children still are, my wife and I felt we should leave the Sendingkerk and seek a calling in the NGK," he told the synod.

"That was why I asked for the drastic language to be revised. But after I had prayerfully read the con-

fession and noted in particular the beautiful Christian language of love which it contains, my wife and I are prepared to go with you in the years ahead, and to lead our children in that path."

He said he found the Sendingkerk confession "a policy of love". —

CSO: 3400/71

WHITES-ONLY BEACHES RAISE INDIAN IRE

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 8 Oct 82 p 10

[Article by Tim Clarke]

[Text]

DURBAN. - A move by the Kingsburgh Town Council to zone its beaches for the exclusive use of Whites, has been bitterly criticised by the Indian community on the south coast.

Last week the council passed a motion which will now be forwarded to the Administrator to zone the four beaches in the area for the use of Whites only.

The decision has caused an uproar among Indian community leaders, who point out that Whites have the use of beaches almost along the entire south coast, while Indians are confined to two beaches — Isipingo and Park Rynie.

An Umzinto Town Board member, Mr Ismail Moolia, says this is a retrogressive step.

Whites had the use of almost the entire south coast but Indians were restricted to the two areas and if the Kingsburgh move was adopted it would be "grossly unfair".

He said Indian fishermen, particularly, were up in arms over the Kingsburgh move.

Mr I Joosab, a prominent Indian civic leader on the coast, said that it would be "shocking if the Administrator granted this racialistic move."

He said hundreds of Indian fisherman would be deprived of their right to go to the four beaches.

The Mayor of Kingsburgh, Mrs Joan du Plooy, has already denied that the move to zone the four beaches for Whites reflected a racist attitude.

She said earlier this week that the town council had to think first and foremost about the rights of the Whites, who paid rates. She said there were no Indian or Black suburbs in the Kingsburgh area.

She said Kingsburgh had limited public facilities, especially parking.

The Kingsburgh move has been supported by several other municipalities on the south coast.

It comes as a sequel to a decision by the Durban City Council a month ago to amend the city by-laws to have a fully integrated beach on the Snell Parade.

HIGHER GOLD PRICE NOT HELPING, REPORTS NEDBANK

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 15 Oct 82 p 21

[Article by Daan de Kock]

[Text]

THE recent rise in the gold price had raised hopes that the rest of the downswing in the economy might be shorter and less severe than at first thought. But the need for domestic corrections in the economy has not been removed by a higher gold price at all, Nedbank says in its latest Economic Roundup.

The bank says despite the present higher gold price, the downswing still has a long way to go, mainly because of an earlier fall in the gold price — which began in 1980.

Another, and probably a more important factor in the present downturn was the sharp drop last year in export earnings.

Nedbank says the drop in exports was larger than the previous biggest — that of 1974.

The bank also says there is a considerable lag between changes in real

exports and changes in real growth in South Africa.

If a comparison is made of the state of the economy in the first nine months of its present downswing with the same period of the previous downswing, the latter highlights the adjustments still required.

Some of these are:

- The net effect of trends in imports and exports was not nearly as favourable in the period September 1981 to 1982 as was the case for the September 1974/June 1975 period.

For the latter period, GDP still showed a growth of 0,6 percent, but in the same period this year the drop was 1,5 percent.

- Imports for the period under review decreased last year by 11,7 percent, while the de-

crease in the same period this year was 7,7 percent.

Exports, on the other hand, decreased last year in the same period by 1,6 percent, compared with this year's 1,9 percent.

Nedbank says the fact that after threequarters of the current downswing the country had not reduced its spending as much as in the earlier cyclical downswing resulted in a proportionally bigger fall in spending on South African products.

The bank says the expansion of this shift is to be found in changes in the import content of total domestic spending.

Of every rand spent in the third quarter of 1974, 31,6 percent went on imports.

In the third quarter of 1981 it was only 25 percent.

It seem that imports have also become more "hard-core".

Recovery Still Long Way Off

This may imply that imports have become less sensitive to changes in domestic demand than they were in 1974.

The bank goes on to say: "developments in each downswing seem to bear this out. If, as the current downswing continues, imports fail to react to falling domestic demand to the same extent as in the previous downturn, South Africa will have become even more dependent on world economic recovery than it was the last time."

- Foreign debt has reached astronomical levels. The larger the debt is allowed to become (the longer the adjustment period is postponed), the longer it will

take before any recovery of exports can be allowed to translate into a new private consumer-spending boom, and therefore before private sector fixed investment recovers.

This is another reason why the economy should remain in a downswing.

The bank makes similar comparisons with capacity constraints, inflation, money supply, personal income and spending, Government finances and economic policy.

It comes to the following conclusion:

"The South African economy needs to adjust to the weak economic conditions in the rest of the world. It is also evident that domestic imbalances have to be corrected."

CSO: 3400/108

GROWTH OF UNEMPLOYMENT RATE REPORTED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 15 Oct 82 p 8

[Text]

UMTATA. — South Africa suffered from a "very large" and growing unemployment rate which stood at about 2,5-million people or 24 percent of its labour force, a lecturer in anthropology at the University of the Witwatersrand, Dr David Webster, said in Umtata yesterday.

Dr Webster addressed a workshop on informal trading activities in Transkei on unemployment in South Africa.

He said studies had shown that while unemployment might rise and fall with the booms and recessions of the industrial cycle there was also the problem of structural unemployment.

He said for a number of reasons the rate of unemployment would not decline every time, adding that during South Africa's greatest boom, between 1960 and 1969, while the economy grew by 5,9 percent a year the rate of unemployment stayed steady at 19 percent.

"South Africa is presently going through a depression, and unemployment is rising rapidly. For instance a recently opened factory in Cape Town had 1 000 applications for a few available jobs," he said.

Another example was that the Eastern Cape Administration Board had more than 38 000 men registered as unemployed. This was "merely the tip of the iceberg as the vast majority of unemployed people do

not even bother to register".

Dr Webster said the problem of unemployment affected women more than men as women found it much harder to find jobs than men.

In 1977, he added, the unemployment rate for urban Black women stood at 34 percent as opposed to 15 percent for men.

Giving a statistical structure of the situation in South Africa, which he described as "alarming", he said more than 50 percent of unemployed Blacks had been seeking work for the last six months.

More than half the unemployment had little or no education.

Almost 25 percent of the black unemployed had never worked before, Dr Webster said. — Sapa.

BRIEFS

MINISTER'S EUROPEAN TOUR--The Minister of Industry, Commerce and Tourism, Dr Dawie de Villiers, has left on a nine-day European tour during which he will hold discussions with top Government officials, prominent industrialists and bankers. A statement by the Department of Industry, Commerce and Tourism said yesterday one of the main purposes of the tour of seven European cities was to tell prospective investors about the wide reaction received overseas to South Africa's industrial development policy. Dr De Villiers will also address industrialists at two conferences organised by the Federated Chambers of Commerce on investment opportunities in South Africa.--Sapa [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 14 Oct 82 p 11]

NEW AFRIKAANS BIBLE TRANSLATION--A theologian, Professor E.P. Groenewald, announced in Pretoria yesterday that a new translation of the Bible in Afrikaans would be ready for the publishers in the second half of 1984. Speaking at the sixth meeting of the Dutch Reformed Church Synod he said satisfactory progress had been made by a committee of six translators under his chairmanship. About 77 percent of the Old Testament had already been translated. A complete commentary of the books of the Bible was also in preparation, he said. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 14 Oct 82 p 8]

DEFENSE LEAGUE PROTEST--The top executive of the Roman Catholic Church in Southern Africa, Archbishop Dennis Hurley of Durban was yesterday accused of evading a protest from church members on an anti-South African pamphlet. Mr Jan Roodbol, head of the growing Catholic Defence League--which claims it is fighting the growing "social gospel" tendencies of the church--said yesterday that Archbishop Hurley had "failed entirely" to give any answers to a telegram posing questions on the offending circular. At stake, he said, was a pamphlet issued by the justice and peace commission of the church in Europe, planned to be distributed among Polish workers and discouraging them from seeking to emigrate to South Africa because of the "racist" state of the Republic. "The pamphlet is racially based and absolutely biased, full of half-truths and untruths about South Africa and vindictive. Archbishop Hurley, in his capacity as chairman of the Southern African Catholic Bishop's Conference, has responded by sending back to the defence league a "somewhat pained letter--in which he did not answer any of the untruths or condemn the contents of the pamphlet, but simply deplored the fact that there could be members of the church who were "not aware" of the "true facts" of South Africa. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 14 Oct 82 p 5]

TURFLOOP BOYCOTT--The entire student body at the University of the North (Turfloop) yesterday refused to attend lectures and said the stay-away would continue for as long as two of their colleagues remained in detention. Student sources said that Miss Bennie Monama and Mr Kgosi Nhlapo were detained by Security Police on Tuesday. The detentions were said to have taken place on campus. Yesterday university authorities including the rector, Professor Poth Mokgokong and the Dean of Students, Mr P. Mananaka were locked in a meeting which students said was to resolve the crisis. [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 14 Oct 82 p 3]

AID FOR SILO--A 50 000 grain silo valued at R4 697 000 will be erected at Springbokpan in the Ditsobotla district of Boputhatswana, a report issued on behalf of Credit Guarantee Insurance Corporation said yesterday. The corporation has agreed to provide export credit insurance to assist Agricor, the agricultural development corporation of Bophuthatswana. The silo is being built as part of Agricor's development scheme, Temisano, which means "farming together." Export credit is being provided by the Industrial Development Corporation in association with South African banks. Expected date of completion is 1984.--Sapa [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 14 Oct 82 p 13]

WARNING ON TECHNOLOGY--New technologies would have to be developed and used if South Africa wanted to increase her food production, the Minister of Agriculture, Mr J. Wentzel, said yesterday. Opening the Sentraal-Wes Co-operative's fertilizer-mixing plant at Viljoenskroon, he said that every year the country lost thousands of hectares of fertile soil to urban development, roads, soil erosion, exposure and desert encroachment. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 14 Oct 82 p 14]

BLACK STUDENTS--More than 100 000 black children throughout the country will be forced by law to remain at school until Standard Five when the third phase of compulsory education is introduced next year. DET's chief liaison officer, Mr Job Schoeman said yesterday that his department expected 100 000 pupils to be affected by the programme in January next year--an increase of 30 000 over this year's total. When the system was first introduced last year, about 45 000 black pupils in Sub A in 201 schools were bound by law to remain at school until Standard Five or until they are 16. [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 14 Oct 82 p 2]

FORT HARE FEES--The cost of education at the University of Fort Hare is to be increased next year by as much as 30 percent according to the university's Public Relations Officer, Mr Norman Holliday. Mr Holliday confirmed yesterday that the university's campuses at Alice and Zwelitsha were trying to bring their fees into line with other South African universities. Inflation, which had increased costs to the university, had also led to the increase in fees, he said. [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 14 Oct 82 p 2]

UNION BOSS IN COURT--The chairman of the Motor Assembly and Components Workers' Union of South Africa (Macwusa), Mr Dumile Makhanda, who was arrested on Tuesday by three members of the Security Police is to appear in court today for contravening his banning orders. According to Mr Dennis

Neer, an executive member of Macwusa, Mr Makhandia was arrested as he was leaving Ford headquarters in Port Elizabeth where he had had an appointment. He was told he would be charged with contravening his banning orders which restrict him to KwaZakhele township and also of possessing certain documents. Mr Neer said the union's legal advisers were only told Mr Makhandia would appear in court somewhere in the Eastern Cape. Mr Makhandia was banned for two years in March. [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 14 Oct 82 p 2]

SAAWU MEN RELEASED--Two officials of the South African Allied Workers' Union were held by the police at John Vorster Square on Tuesday and later released without being charged. The men, Mr Derrick Smoko and Mr Ashton Kili, are both Saawu officials from East London who were attending a union meeting in Johannesburg. Saawu's national organiser, Mr Herbert Barnabus criticised the police action and said the holding of union members and their subsequent release without any charges was becoming more and more frequent. The police would not comment on the matter. [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 14 Oct 82 p 3]

PPF, RIGHT COLLABORATION--The Progressive Federal Party was "collaborating" with the Conservative Party and Herstigte Nasionale Party by rejecting the last chance South Africa had for reform, Mr Alex Anderson, leader of the New Republic Party in the Transvaal, said yesterday. He called on all moderates to unite in opposition to the consequences of such collaboration--a collaboration which could lead to Dr Andries Treurnicht, (leader of the CP) being South Africa's next Prime Minister. Mr Anderson, who is also the NRP's candidate in the Johannesburg North by-election told a public meeting in Cape Town the PFP's policy of "one-man-one-vote" was "an immediate and irrevocable means of achieving majority rule with domination of the minority." He called Zimbabwe a classic example of this and said the PFP wanted South Africans to believe Zimbabwe was a "miracle of reconciliation," despite Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's stated intention to produce a one-party state there. The NRP's policies worked, he said, and had been put to good effect in running the Natal Provincial Administration. Report by Marilyn Cohen, 28 Height Street, Doornfontein, Johannesburg. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 15 Oct 82 p 4]

UNION RECRUITMENT--The Chamber of Mines has granted access to the newly-established National Union of Mineworkers to recruit workers on mines in the Chamber's group. A spokesman for the Chamber said the form of access would have to be determined by each individual mine management. [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 15 Oct 82 p 2]

NDEBELE GATHERING--The Ndebele Steering Committee is to hold a public meeting at the Atteridgeville Communal Hall on Sunday starting at 8 a.m. The committee appeals to all Ndebele people to attend to learn how to solve their problems. The agenda will include preparations for the celebration of EgoLweni, a traditional Ndebele holiday. The development of kwaNdebele will also be under focus at the meeting. [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 15 Oct 82 p 8]

OCTOBER 19 SERVICES--More venues at which services to commemorate the fifth anniversary of the closure of two black newspapers and the banning of various political and cultural organisations were announced yesterday. The venues were announced by Azapo and the October 19 Ad-Hoc Committee. On Sunday, October 17, a service will be held at the Roman Catholic Church at Lebowakgoma at 2 pm. Another will be at the Anglican Church in Kagiso II. Krugersdorp at 1.30 p.m. On Tuesday, October 19, services will be at Dakhu Hall in New Brighton, Roman Catholic Church in Witbank and at Turfloop University. All three services will start at 8 pm. On October 23 services will be at the Apostolic Faith Mission Church in Middleburg, the Communal Hall in Uitenhage and the Methodist Youth Centre in Soweto. They will all start at 2 pm. Another service to be held on October 19 at the Orlando DOCC will start at 6 pm. [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 15 Oct 82 p 4]

APARTHEID AT HOSPITAL--Kalafong Hospital--at the centre of the "apartheid and rotten hospital" controversy--is faced with a massive and almost insurmountable problem of overcrowding. In an interview with The Sowetan this week, the superintendent, Dr J.A. Fourie said the hospital, which accommodated up to 1 500 patients had only 1 143 beds. He said in every ward patients were forced to sleep on the floor. Dr Fourie said the hospital near Atteridgeville, was an academic hospital and the overcrowding was due to patients referred there from as far as Malawi, Zimbabwe, Botswana and Namibia. Another contributing factor was the discharged patients who came from afar and had to wait for transport. When the hospital was built Dr Fourie added, the maternity ward was designed to only treat complicated confinement cases. "But we cannot turn these people away. We rather help them and make them sleep on the floors rather than leave them without help," said Dr Fourie who, pending the availability of finances, expected to have an extra 40 beds in the ward. [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 15 Oct 82 p 1]

PRETORIA U. POLL--An almost 100 percent poll is expected in the thorny Pretoria University campus referendum on students' feelings about University Council plans to open the campus to Black post-graduate students. A spokesman for the university's Students' Representative Council said yesterday afternoon the response to and interest in the referendum--which he described as "more an opinion poll"--had been "tremendous." It was expected that a full statement on the outcome would be made on about October 22, he said. He said that "even the girl students"--notoriously reluctant to react to elections and other sorts of polls on the campus--had reacted promptly and with interest. Special efforts had been made to squash any propaganda on the campus to enable students to go to the polls with clear minds and to make independent decisions, he said. An effort to distribute pamphlets condemning the plan to admit Black students was nipped in the bud on Wednesday. In the poll, students are being asked how they feel about the plan; whether or not they would be prepared to share hostel and other campus activities fully with Blacks; and whether they are willing to see the campus progressively opened to the extent eventually of admitting Black undergraduates. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 15 Oct 82 p 5]

DECENTRALIZATION TALKS--Eastern Transvaal farmers will gather at Mariepskop, near Hoedspruit, today for an information get together to find ways to help the Government establish agricultural industries to start decentralisation in a wide area of the Eastern Transvaal. A spokesman for the Transvaal Agricultural Union said yesterday the gathering was being organised by the Blyde-Klaserie Farmers' Association against the background of the need for decentralisation. The meeting will be opened by the president of the SA Agricultural Union, Mr Jaap Wilkens and the chairman will be Mr Nico Kotze, president of the Transvaal Agricultural Union. Several hundred farmers' representatives from four district agricultural unions, 24 farmers' associations and of eight co-operatives are expected to attend. Matters of importance will include irrigation schemes and water supply, fuel production, feed processing plants, a co-operative feedlet and the production, processing, packaging, transportation and marketing of agricultural industrial products. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 15 Oct 82 p 12]

PM SLAMMED--Wesselsbron--The Prime Minister, Mr P.W. Botha, and his Government were part of the total onslaught against South Africa, the Conservative Party Parliamentary candidate in the Party's by-election, Dr A.T. van Wyk said at a political meeting in Wesselsbron this week. He said a total onslaught in the sense that Mr Botha meant did not exist and the total onslaught with which Mr Botha was pre-occupied was merely an excuse "to establish a well-meaning dictatorship in South Africa." But there was in fact a total onslaught against Whites and Mr Botha was part of it, he said. The "anti-Christ" wanted to eliminate the differences between the various nations "and we believe that everyone who is part of this elimination... is part of the preparation for the coming of the anti-Christ," he said. "The total onslaught against Whites is being waged on political, theological and moral grounds," he said. The onslaught was not only from the outside but also from the inside. (Report by Andre Brink, 79 Voortrekker Street, Bloemfontein).--Sapa [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 15 Oct 82 p 10]

LAW COMMISSION--Four new members have been appointed to the South African Law Commission for the period October 1, 1982 to September 27, 1983. They are: Mr Justice G. Viljoen, Judge of Appeal (chairman); Mr Justice H. J.O. van Heerden (vice-chairman), Prof J.T. Delpont; and Mr P.J.J. Olivier, SC.--Sapa [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 15 Oct 82 p 6]

ENVOY TO ISRAEL--Mr David de Villiers du Buisson has been appointed Ambassador to Israel. He succeeds Mr Derek Stuart Franklin who has been transferred elsewhere, according to a statement by the Department of Foreign Affairs in Pretoria.--Sapa [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 15 Oct 82 p 6]

POLITICAL STABILITY--"Since the greater political stability emanating from the new constitutional dispensation will contribute towards a more stable and favourable environment for business, businessmen have a vested interest in orderly constitutional development," says the Minister of Constitutional Affairs, Mr Chris Heunis. Writing in a special survey on Assocom published yesterday, Mr Heunis also said that to the extent that businessmen could successfully exploit any new opportunities arising from the implementation of the new constitutional dispensation, they would contribute to overall political and economic stability in Southern Africa. Mr Heunis pointed to organised business playing a greater role through the assumption of certain functions now the responsibility of the public sector. "In identifying those Government functions that can be transferred to lower levels of Government, serious thought will have to be given to the possibility of transferring certain functions to the private sector." This would be in line with the declared policy of creating the maximum possible scope for private initiative, he said. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 15 Oct 82 p 21]

GRENADE VICTIM IDENTIFIED--ONE of the two alleged members of the African National Congress who died in a handgrenade blast in Boksburg last week, has been identified as Mr Mabote "Ngada" Salemane of Soweto, the SAP Directorate of Public Relations confirmed in Pretoria yesterday. Mr Salemane and his unidentified companion died last Monday in a police chase, when handgrenades in the car in which they were travelling exploded when it hit a tree. Both men died instantly. Mr Salemane will be buried in Evaton tomorrow. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 8 Oct 82 p 5]

REEMPLOYMENT OF STRIKERS--PORT ELIZABETH--Veldspun International, the Uitenhage textile company, has indicated in talks with union officials that it might consider re-employing about 1 000 dismissed workers. The chairman of the Uitenhage branch of Fosatu, Mr Sam Mpushe, said yesterday officials of the workers' union, the National Union of Textile Workers, had met company representatives on Tuesday to discuss the dispute. He said both parties were anxious to resolve the problem soon, and would meet again next week, when the company would present proposals for the possible re-employment of those dismissed. The workers were dismissed in August when they downed tools after 60 colleagues were sacked for refusing to do the work of retrenched workers. The dispute shot to national prominence when the NUTW accused Barlow Rand--the major shareholder of Romatex, which owns Veldspun--of ignoring unfair labour practices of its subsidiaries. The Students' Representative Council of the University of the Witwatersrand also called on their chancellor, Mr A M Rosholt, chairman of Barlows, to intervene in the dispute. Meanwhile, at a community meeting in Kwano-Buhle on Wednesday night, it was decided to step up the boycott of White businesses in Uitenhage. The boycott was launched in protest against the workers' dismissal. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 8 Oct 82 p 4]

MWASA CONGRESS--The Media Workers' Association (Mwasa) is to hold its second annual national congress in Pietermaritzburg this weekend. The congress, to be held at the Edendale Lay Ecumenical Centre, is expected to be attended by more than 200 delegates from all major South African newspapers. The congress is expected to have a stronger representation of non-journalists and will be the largest since the founding of Mwasa as a trade union two years ago. Mr Piroshaw Camay, general secretary of the Council of Unions of South Africa (Cusa) will deliver the keynote address which will focus on Building Union Strength. Other speakers who are non-members of Mwasa will include Mr Anver Motala, the Natal Director of the South African Council for Higher Education (Sached) and Mr Nazeer Cassim, a senior lecturer at the University of Natal. Both are expected to deliver papers on union recognition and the Labour Relations Act. The congress will also examine proposals for a new union structure to suit the growing union and the question of wage negotiations which are expected to be held with South Africa's newspaper giants, the Argus Group and the South African Associated Newspapers before the end of the year. [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 13 Oct 82 p 5]

SOWETO EDUCATION PROJECT--A massive project aimed at improving education among Soweto's 200 000 school population swung into action yesterday with the start of a three-day seminar on new learning skills. Initially, the Department of Education and Training had chosen about 2 000 students from Soweto high schools to attend the seminar which is expected to improve their learning abilities. The seminar, called Soweto 2 000, is being held at the Portuguese Hall in Turffontein. The Chief Director of the Planning Council for Black Education, Mr Jaap Strydom, said in his speech that the impact the seminar would have on the students' self-image and self-esteem was sufficient in itself to justify the whole exercise. A learning techniques expert, Mr Tony Euzan, has been flown to this country to conduct the seminar. It is hoped that students attending the seminar will spread the methods throughout the townships, eventually affecting Soweto's 200 000 school population. The project also aims at involving industry in improving education for black children. Several big companies forked out about R60 000 for this project while others have adopted a number of Soweto schools with the aim of providing financial help. Project coordinator Ms Darby Costello said education for blacks in this country has been a contentious subject for some time. As a result, she added, a unique system of learning used internationally was devised to alleviate this problem. [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 13 Oct 82 p 1]

RAIDS IN WESTERN CAPE--There have been more pass raids in the Western Cape. In the last 3 weeks over 1,200 people have been arrested. The raids have been conducted in single hostels and the PFP has reacted strongly as Catherin Thompson report. [Thompson] Mr (Ken Andrew), official opposition spokesman of black affairs in the Western Cape, said the persistent raiding of township barracks would lead in due course to more recruits for those who have taken up arms against the government. He was commenting on the arrests yesterday of more than 100 people in Langa Township barracks. He said: We are witnessing the destruction of the possibility for a peaceful future. He

said the PFP would contact Dr Piet Koornhof about what he called this campaign of harassment. The chief labor officer for the Western Cape Administration Board said the raids would continue until those who had no right to be in the hostels had been cleared out. The hostel raided yesterday was to be transformed into family quarters, and those arrested have been getting in the way, he said. Catherine Thompson, Capital News Cape Town. [Text] [MB200822 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0600 GMT 20 Oct 82]

NELSON MANDELA'S DAUGHTER APPEARS IN COURT--Zinzi Mandela has appeared in the Johannesburg Regional Court on a charge of fraud. Mandela was arrested at the weekend at the Oshoek border post between Swaziland and South Africa. Police say she was traveling with a forged travel document. Mandela was not asked to plead, and her case has been postponed to 6 December. Zinzi is the youngest daughter of Nelson Mandela. [Text] [MB181455 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1400 GMT 17 Oct 82]

CSO: 3400/98

ELIMINATION OF OBSOLETE LAWS URGED

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 8 Oct 82 p 3

[Editorial]

[Text] It is a known fact that many laws in operation in Swaziland today were passed many years ago.

With the change of time, many of them have become outdated. As such they no longer serve the purpose for which they were enacted.

And justifiably, concern has been expressed about the state of these laws. In response to these expressions of concern, a law review commission was appointed earlier this year.

In view of the backlog in the general review of the Kingdom's laws, the commission has a formidable task to tackle.

The commission does not amend or repeal the laws that need amending or repealing as such, but reviews them and submits its reports to the government ministry concerned.

This ministry affects the amendment first through cabinet and then parliament. This is a long process indeed and obviously there seems to be no short cut.

This is particularly unfortunate because the crime rate in the country, like elsewhere, is rising rapidly. Judging by today's standards, our outdated laws are too lenient to provide any deterrent to would-be law breakers.

In most cases sentences provided for under the country's present laws are too low--even for serious crimes such as rape, armed robbery and illicit dealing in drugs.

Because of the present nature of our laws, it would seem that many people who might have otherwise avoided crime could be tempted to take a risk.

This week, a game warden hit the nail on the head when he said fines imposed by courts on people convicted of poaching were too low.

The warden rightly stated: "If a man is going to catch game and sell the meat for E200, he will be prepared to risk being arrested and fined between E50 and E100."

Many people would also take the risk and deal illegally in such drugs as mandrax tablets which are becoming big business today.

One tablet of mandrax it is claimed costs up to E10 on the black market in some countries including South Africa. Swaziland, it seems is increasingly being used as a meeting point for illicit drug dealers.

The reason for this is not too hard to find. The present Act under which people are committed for trial in connection with this crime is vague and too general. This is the Pharmacy Act passed many years ago.

Fines provided under this Act do not exceed E100. In other countries, illegal dealing in drugs is a serious offence leading to several years imprisonment.

Illegal dealing in drugs is rapidly becoming a lucrative business. Unless we in Swaziland take action now and update the relevant Act we may find it impossible in future to cope with the situation.

Several other laws need looking into and, with due respect to commission members, government and parliament, we feel that more urgent action is required.

CSO: 3400/95

OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON PROBLEMS WITH PRESS

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 24 Sep 82 pp 3, 5

[Interview with Alphus Shabangu, Permanent Secretary of Deputy Prime Minister's office, time and place not specified]

[Text]

This week The Times interviews Mr Alphus Shabangu, Permanent Secretary in the Deputy Prime Minister's Office.

Q. Mr Shabangu, the Deputy Prime Minister's Office, of which you are Permanent Secretary, is among other things in charge of information and press matters in general. During your time there, have you experienced any problems with the press?

A. My assumption is that this question is concerned with the local press and if that is correct, these are my comments. Now and again this ministry has had problems with certain actions and publications by some of the local press. In most cases, differences have been discussed and eventually solutions have been found. However, there has been very few instances where some refused to co-operate even on very genuine and reasonable requests. The problem with the press is that they keep on saying the public has a right to know.

And what the public is expected to have the right to know, is what the press

wants the public to know.

In most cases the press makes it its duty to influence the thinking of the people in a negative manner.

The whole of Africa is worried by the manner in which the press seems to concentrate on negative reporting and forget the positive and developmental aspect of each country.

This is the reason why PANA was established. Constructive criticisms are welcome and should in fact be encouraged.

Q. There are sensitive issues such as those concerning security where publication may not be in the best interest of the country.

Which is the only government department in Swaziland that has the authority to tell the media not to print a story?

A. This department is responsible for the mass media and it is its responsibility to request the press not to publish certain stories which may be of a security nature, etc. Unfortunately it happened in the past that the press or mass media have been approached directly by certain individuals and ministries with requests not to publish certain stories for

verification. But the procedure is that all such requests should be issued through this ministry, otherwise there would be a lot of confusion if this subject was handled by everyone.

Q. There is a general complaint about work permits. Employers feel that there is a delay in the issue of work permits and employees on the other hand feel that work permits are given indiscriminately, even to foreigners without skill and experience. Can you explain how and when work permits are issued?

Delay

A. Your question is that employers are complaining that there is a delay in the issue of work permits while on the other end, employees feel work permits are issued indiscriminately even to foreigners without skills and experience. The problem involving the issue of work permits, had, during the last few years been blown out of proportion by certain individuals who wanted to mislead the public.

It was a very small percentage of employers who were vocal on this

subject and each time they were asked to substantiate their complaints, it was found that there had not been any delay at all.

In almost all the cases these employers had failed to complete in full the application forms and as a result the Immigration Department had to request such firms/employers to submit the omitted information. The problem has recently been discussed with the Federation of Employers and it would seem they are reasonably satisfied.

Perhaps it would be important to give a guideline of what is expected of a company that wishes to employ an expatriate.

The legal position is that new applications must be submitted to the Chief Immigration Officer before the prospective employees enter the country. The employer is expected to complete IN FULL, the application forms which require certain information and assurances.

Once the application forms are received the applications are assessed and comments are made by a number of departments and ministries after which the applications are considered by a committee which meets once every week.

The applicants are only entitled to enter the country after permits have been issued.

In the case of applications for renewal, it is very important that the application for renewal is submitted six months before the expiry of the existing work permit.

In some cases applications for renewals are submitted well after the existing work permit has expired. This, as expected, creates a lot of problems for the company since it then expects the permit to be issued within a week which is quite impossible.

Coming now to the complaints by workers, I confirm that I have heard

about these complaints. Some of them may be valid as will be seen from our recent press statements on the subject. However, it may be important to state here that our ministry, through the Immigration Department, is doing all it can to ensure that permits are issued only when there is no local workers qualified for such post.

The Sub-Committee on Localisation is presently investigating this problem and it is hoped employers will co-operate with it in order that they may produce a fair and meaningful assessment.

Q. How many work permits does your office issue per month?

A. The Immigration Department issues on average, between 150 and 200 permits per month. This includes both new applications and renewals.

Q. There is growing concern that foreigners in this country own even the smallest business. What is government policy in this regard?

A. Your question enquires "What the government policy is, regarding the running of small businesses by foreigners." The policy of localisation of businesses, was established just before independence.

It has always been the policy of government that whenever Swazis are ready to take up certain businesses they must be given a chance.

However, this subject is handled by the Ministry of Industry, Mines and Tourism.

The implementation of this policy requires co-ordination between this Ministry and the Ministry of Industry, Mines and Tourism. At present applications for permits by those who want to start businesses in the country are considered and approved if there is no Swazi ready to take up such business.

Q. Workers in this country have often complained that permits to hold public meetings by their organisations are not as freely granted as in the case of employers' organisations. Is there any justification in this allegation?

A. I am not aware of the allegation that "employers are freely granted permission to meet whereas it is difficult for workers to get permission."

In addition, this subject is not a responsibility of this ministry. However, my own view is that if the allegation was correct, then there is something wrong somewhere. You may however wish to raise this question with those concerned with implementing that law.

Q. Government encourages the establishment of works councils and discussions of problems affecting employers and employees. But some employers do not like to talk to their employees and as a result employees feel insecure. Would you comment on this?

A. There is presently a problem that affects members of works councils. Members of these councils have approached this ministry to complain that they were being victimised or expelled for representing other workers. Another

allegation is that some employers refuse to talk to members of the works councils. This problem has been discussed at various meetings where employers have been urged to make sure that they talked to workers representatives.

They have also been requested to ensure that representatives of workers were not victimised for representing others.

It was our hope that the Federation of Employers would handle this problem. However, the federation has informed this ministry that their only problem is

that some employers are not members of the federation and as such it was difficult to help such employers.

Q. Allegations have been made by workers that ex-Rhodesians insult Swazi employees and that most of them have no experience whatsoever. What is government policy towards ex-Rhodesians?

A. I do not wish to deal with this question since it touches on security. However, the federation had been fully briefed on the subject.

Q. STBC, Umbiki and the Swazi Observer are all owned by government or quasi-government whilst

The Times of Swaziland is the only privately owned newspaper in the country. How do you feel about this?

A. This ministry does not see any problem with the media being owned by or connected with government, as long as they do their job to positively inform the public. The fact is that, even if all the five members of the press to which you have referred, were privately owned, government would still expect positive reporting from all such organisations.

Q. What is government policy towards employees fired from work for stealing from their employers?

A. This ministry takes a very serious view of employees who steal from their employers. In public statements or speeches, our ministers have spoken strongly against this bad evil and it is indeed extremely unacceptable. However, the problem arises when workers are expelled on suspicion of having stolen something. The view of this ministry is that the law must be applied, which means that if someone is suspected of having stolen, then his case must be dealt with by the courts.

TECHNICAL, ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE AGREEMENT WITH ITALY SIGNED

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 5 Oct 82 pp 1, 16

[Article by James Dlamini]

[Text]

SWAZILAND and Italy yesterday signed a multi-million Emalangeni agreement for technical and economic assistance.

A joint statement said the two countries would establish an economic framework in the context of which financial engagements undertaken by Italy through grants, soft loans, mixed credit and consensus credit could make it possible for "the development of productive initiatives which will be able to increase the volume of interchange between the two countries."

The agreement was signed in the Ministry of works, power and communications, which represented Swaziland and the Italian delegation, was led by Vice Minister of foreign Affairs, Mr. Roberto Palleschi.

The agreement covers a number of development areas, mutually agreed.

"The two parties

identified, as a sector of reciprocal and short-term interest, the marketing in Italy of coal from Swaziland," the statement states.

It adds that the two parties assessed the role played by Mozambique regarding transportation and loading of coal through Maputo.

The subject of the transportation of coal will be pursued at another meeting to be held early next month in Maputo with representatives of firms operating in coal mining in Swaziland, delegations of Italian government officials and private bodies which are competent for the purchase of coal and representatives from Mozambique.

During this meeting conditions will be defined to make export of coal feasible. "The parties underscored the role played by SADCC in order to define guidelines for

economic and technical co-operation with reference to transportation and communication.

Making reference to the problems connected with the development of telecommunications, the Swazi delegation submitted a programme composed of two phases.

The first is to be realised in 1982 and 1983 and its cost has been estimated more than E3 million. An amount to be defined later has been foreseen for training and technical assistance.

The second phase of development of the project is to be implemented from 1984; and the cost of estimated at about E12 million.

"The Italian party expressed its readiness to finance the first stage of the project. They favourably considered further assistance of the project," the statement says.

MINISTER NOTES PROBLEMS IN MEETING WATER SUPPLY TARGET

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 30 Sep 82 p 1

[Excerpt]

At least some 1.6 million people in rural areas will have to be provided with clean water every year beginning next year, if the government is to meet the "water for all" target by 1991.

But the target could be met only if the country's economy improved to meet the spiralling prices of fuel and industrial goods from developed countries.

The Minister for Water and Energy, Ndugu Al Noor Kassum cautioned that a colossal sum would be expended by the government to provide clean water for all by 1991 in line with the UN-declared international drinking water supply and sanitation decade.

He was opening a three-day seminar to appraise a draft manual for water supply design at the University of Dar es Salaam yesterday.

He said even if the government had enough funds for the massive rural water scheme, other economic hazards like spare parts shortage, transport and fuel problems would make it difficult to achieve the target.

The minister lamented that even some of the commissioned schemes were out of order due to lack of spares and transportation.

"The cost of providing water

to all our people is very high and it is continuing to rise year by year . . . as a result our capacity to implement water programmes has been reduced," he said.

Ndugu Kassum asked water engineers to formulate a simple and cheap technological methods.

The minister said sometimes the projects were bogged down due to lack of communications between the planner and the beneficiaries. He said in selecting appropriate technology, the planner should also provide for methods of financing, involvement of the beneficiaries in both implementation and ensuring regular operations and maintenance.

He called upon the water engineers to look for appropriate plans and designs with the least cost technology. "Consideration of the least-cost technology mix should cover such factors as the development of shallow wells, gravity schemes, use of hydraulic rams, wind mills and rain water catchments", he explained.

Ndugu Kassum also stated that preference would be given to public kiosks to rural areas as they would benefit more people.

The minister also asked the engineers to try and design toilet models which would use less water than the present ten litre models.

TANESCO MAKES PROFIT IN 1980 BECAUSE OF RATE INCREASE

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 1 Oct 82 p 3

[Article by Daniel Mshana]

[Text]

THE Tanzania Electric Supply Company (TANESCO) realised a surplus of 178 million/- in 1980 an increase of 121 million/- over the previous year's surplus of 57 million/-.

According to an annual report made available to the 'Daily News' in Dar es Salaam yesterday, the increase was a result of tariff increase.

However, the report said this state of affairs was not likely to be enjoyed for long, as operating result for the year 1981 indicated the need for a new tariff.

The report showed that 738 million units of power were sold during the year, an increase of 13 percent over 1979, with the public lighting category registering the greatest increase over the domestic category followed by the commercial category. The industrial category registered a drop in the sales by nearly 6 percent.

However, the report said the total sales revenue amounted to 480 million/-, an increase of 59 percent over the 1979 revenue of 302 million/-, mainly due to the tariff in-

crease effected in December, 1979.

'The total operating expenses increased from 254 million/- in 1979 to 316 million/- the following year. Out of the total expenditure for the year, the largest single item was fuel and lubricants which consumed nearly 76 million/-. This was attributed to the increase in price,' the report added.

The report stated that the TANESCO's economic performance worsened in 1980. Shortages of line materials persisted, and as a result a number of consumers were not given electricity connections.

The report said the performance of the 220 kilovolt and 132 kilovolt transmission lines were generally good. Troublesome spots were the Kidatu/Morogoro and the Hale/Mombo sections.

The report said the company surveyed about 200 kilometers of overhead line routes and had to compensate crop and property worth nearly 2 million/-.

'The total number of staff stood at 4,627 in 1979 and rose to 5,482 in 1980, and this has been due to rapid expansion of the company's activities,' the report added.

WORLD BANK SUSPENDS FUNDING OF FORTY-THREE PROJECTS

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 1 Oct 82 p 1

[Article by Attilio Tagalile]

[Text

THE World Bank has suspended disbursement of funds for 43 of its funded projects in Tanzania because of the country's failure to meet the Bank's repayment conditions, a senior World Bank official said in Dar es Salaam yesterday.

The Bank's Director for Country Programmes department in East Africa, Mr. J. Kraske said at the airport on arrival that the suspensions were effected in June this year after the expiry of the 75 days grace period.

On the possibility of reversing the Bank's decision, Mr. Kraske said that would depend mainly on Tanzania's posture on the outstanding repayments. He said if the country effected the repayment now, the Bank would reconsider its suspensions.

Tanzania failed to repay the Bank due to its present economic problems which have left its foreign reserve in

a depleted position.

The suspensions were confirmed by the World Bank's Regional Vice-President for Eastern Africa, Mr. Willi Wapenhans who arrived in Dar es Salaam yesterday, a few hours after Mr. Kraske's arrival from Washington.

The two World Bank officials who are expected to stay in the country for one week, will hold discussions with senior government officials of the implementation of the on-going World Bank funded projects in the country.

Mr. Kraske noted that although the Songo Songo gas project was to have been suspended also, the bank decided to exclude it mainly due to the stage the project had reached.

He said the Iringa based Mufindi paper project was one of those suspended due to the country's economic problems. Others are the Tabora and Mwanza rural

development projects, tea, pyrethrum and National Milling Corporation (NMC) projects.

The official further said apart from several education projects on secondary schools, the Bank had also suspended disbursement of funds to the Tanzania Investment Bank (TIB) and the Tanganyika Development Finance Company (TDFL).

Mr. Kraske pointed out that the World Bank's move had affected almost all agricultural parastatal organisations in the country. The official proposed that Tanzania reconsider its priorities with a view to getting better economic results.

While in Dar es Salaam, the officials will also discuss Structural Adjustment Programme (SAP). Other issues to be discussed include "outstanding questions on the implementation of the World Bank funded projects", Mr. Kraske said.

NYERERE HAILS PRC

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 1 Oct 82 p 1

[Text]

PRESIDENT Nyerere has praised the People's Republic of China for its positive role in the cause of national liberation and self determination.

In a message to the Chinese Prime Minister, Ndugu Zhao Ziyang on the occasion of the 33rd anniversary of the founding of the republic, Mwalimu said.

"China's support for the oppressed people under colonial domination and racial discrimination all over the world has had tremendous impact in awakening the exploited masses and has challenged the international organisations to live up to their international expectations.

He added, "equally important, China's contribution, commitment, dedication and support to the progress of the Non-Alignment Movement and

other international bodies aimed at maintaining peace and justice at this epoch cannot be over-emphasized. This role remains big challenge to those nations that lag behind."

The message further said: "The success of your country is a positive indication that a socialist society is the most supreme and just form of human organisation. This is an inspiration to other Third World countries struggling to build socialist societies in order to remove all forms of social injustices."

Mwalimu also hailed the remarkable strides made by the Chinese people in the fields of economic, political, social and all other domains of life ultimately emerging as a free and dignified nation among the peace-loving nations of the world.

CSO: 3400/105

TANZANIA

BRIEFS

BAKITA WORKSHOP--A six-day workshop of the National Kiswahili Council (BAKITA) begins from October 4 at Morogoro, a statement issued in Dar es Salaam yesterday stated. According to the statement, the workshop will edit booklets containing Swahili translations into English and French mainly for visitors and tourists in the country. The workshop will also edit an economics book written by one Ann Seidman and translated into Kiswahili. The book is being used by commercial and business students. "The participants will also discuss and advise on the research which was done of the words which are written and spoken differently, the statement added. The workshop will also offer guidelines on the promotion of various terminologies and prepare plans on the proposed book writing competition for science biased primary schools. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 30 Sep 82 p 3]

INDIAN AIR AGREEMENT--Tanzania and India yesterday signed an agreement regulating the operation of air services between the two countries. The agreement was signed in Dar es Salaam yesterday by the Minister for Communications and Transport, Ndugu John Malecela on behalf of the Tanzania government and the Indian High Commissioner to Tanzania Ndugu Shir Preet Mohan Singh Malik on behalf of the Indian government. A statement issued after the ceremony held at the ministry's headquarters said Air India has been operating a weekly air service to Tanzania since June 2, 1980 and ATC had also operated flights to India. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 30 Sep 82 p 1]

ENGLISH LANGUAGE STANDARDS DECLINE--Dar es Salaam--The Tanzanian Education Minister, Thabita Siwale, has ordered schools to stop using Swahili during English classes, the government-owned Daily News reported yesterday. Mrs Siwale said the standard of English in secondary schools had declined in recent years and many teachers were using Swahili when students did not understand English. Swahili is Tanzania's official language but instruction at secondary and university level is supposedly in English. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 12 Oct 82 p 14]

CSO: 3400/77

ALIMADI, RWANDAN DELEGATION DISCUSS REFUGEES

EA132106 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Text] The prime minister, Mr Otema Alimadi, has said he does not believe that people fleeing to Rwanda are Ugandans, but rather Rwandans who have found it fit to go home because of peace prevailing in Rwanda. The prime minister stated this at a meeting with a visiting Rwandan delegation led by the minister for social affairs and community development, Mr Felicien Gatabazi.

Mr Otema Alimadi told the delegation that the Uganda Government will continue with the policy of settling refugees in specified areas so that they can be cared for and supervised. He stressed that Ugandans cannot tolerate refugees who carry out subversive activities against their country of origin. He reiterated that the government will adhere to Ugandan and international laws as regards treatment and orderly return of refugees to their countries of origin.

He added that the Uganda Government is carrying out investigations about the plight of Rwandan refugees in Mbarara District. Cabinet ministers have been sent to the area to assess the situation and the government will take appropriate action based on the ministers' report.

In this regard, the prime minister advised the Rwandan authorities to carry out similar investigations on the [word indistinct] and motive of the people entering Rwanda and keep the Uganda Government informed.

The internal affairs minister, Mr Luwuliza Kirunda, said the Uganda Government is faced with a problem of identifying Ugandans and refugees in Mbarawa and Bushenyi districts.

The Rwandan minister of social affairs and community development, Mr Gatabazi, who delivered a message from President Habyarimana to President Obote, said General Habyarimana commended the policy of the Uganda Government on reconciliation and will maintain the existing good relations between the two countries.

He said the present problem should not be an obstacle to promoting and consolidating those relations. Mr Gatabazi added that it is the intention of the Rwandan Government to reach an agreement with the Uganda Government so that a solution can be found on the problem of Rwandan refugees.

The Uganda side included the deputy minister of culture and community development, Mr Olanya Olenge. The Rwandan side included a permanent secretary in the Ministry of Internal Affairs, Mr (Clawol Kanyamsoki), and the Rwandan ambassador to Uganda.

After the meeting which took place at the Uganda International Conference Center, the prime minister met the representative of the UN Office of High Commissioner for Refugees, in Uganda, Mr Unwin, to brief him about the meeting.

CSO: 3400/60

BRIEFS

ARUSHA 'SUMMIT' ENDS—The 1-day summit meeting of the leaders of the River Kagera Basin Organization has ended in Arusha, in northern Tanzania. It was attended by presidents Nyerere of Tanzania, Habyarimana of Rwanda, Sagaza of Burundi and Vice President Paulo Muwanga, who represented President Milton Obote at the meeting. Talking to newsmen on his return home today, the vice president said the meeting was very successful and Uganda was asked to provide the executive secretary of the organization. The summit reviewed the progress and achievements of the organization since the last meeting of the heads of state which was held in Bujumbura, in Burundi, last May. While in Arusha, the vice president, Mr Paulo Muwanga, held bilateral talks with President Habyarimana of Rwanda. The two discussed, among other things, the question of Rwandese leaving Uganda to return to their home country. The vice president was accompanied by the minister of regional cooperation, Mr Sam Tewungwa, and the Uganda commissioner for the Kagera Basin Organization, Mr (Zikusoka). [Excerpt] [EA152124 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 15 Oct 82]

CSO: 3400/100

ZAIRE

POWERS OF REGIONAL ASSEMBLIES OUTLINED

AB131157 Kinshasa Domestic Service in French 0700 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Text] The installation of the regional assemblies constitutes the last stage of the implementation of the structures of decentralization initiated by the president of the republic. The Kinshasa Regional Assembly was officially installed yesterday by the deputy first state commissioner, Vunduawe Te Pemako, in the presence of the dean of the Central Committee, (Derekoi Titara Vungara). All the other regional assemblies will be installed soon by the regional governors.

Vunduawe Te Pemako had the opportunity yesterday to define the role, the double role of a regional assembly which is to discuss and to make decisions on all issues of regional interest, and to control administrative activities of the regional executive authorities. It is the most important body in the decentralization structure. The regional assembly has the decisive power in the fixing of taxes and amounts payable for services rendered within the limits fixed by the financial law, and in adopting the region's budget. It gives advice on proposals on granting of loans [word indistinct], on the settling of accounts in the region. It also has the power to accept or simply to refuse donations and bequests made to the region; to authorize the regional authority to contract for loans; to hand down police administrative regulations with a penalty of not more than 30 days in jail and a fine of 600 zaires or only one of the two; to organize the cemetery police, police for shows and public demonstrations; to approve the program of action of the regional governors and also to control their activities. The regional assembly works in sessions which are held twice a year. The first begins on the first Monday in February and the second on the first Monday in August. It can be convened in extraordinary session.

Such is the case with the Kinshasa Regional Assembly which was installed yesterday. It was convened into extraordinary session this morning at the restaurant Du Zor at 1000. Two points will be discussed: The validation of the power of its members and the election of its bureau. It is worth noting that the regional assembly is not in anyway like a parliament, not even a mini-parliament. It cannot have any direct contact with the Legislative Council.

CSO: 3419/44

ZAIRE

BELGIAN-ZAIRIAN PANEL EXAMINES COOPERATION ISSUES

PM301411 Brussels LE SOIR in French 25-26 Sep 82 p 3

[Report by "C.B.": "Belgian-Zairian Commission: Priority to Rural Regions"]

[Text] The Belgian-Zairian Joint Commission has just made one of its usual biannual close examinations of economic and political relations between the two countries, including the financial dispute, cooperation and problems of a political nature. That commission meeting marks the start of a new line in Belgian cooperation policy which will now concentrate more on the desire to ensure that the Zairian population benefits directly from that aid and on the desire to contribute to the development of rural regions and to secure food supplies.

At the end of that meeting State Commissioner for Foreign Affairs Yoka Mangono, who headed the Zairian delegation, Foreign Minister Leo Tindemans and Mrs Jacqueline Mayence, secretary of state for development cooperation, assessed the 2-day meeting.

The Belgians noted with satisfaction that Zaire wanted to clear up several aspects of the financial dispute between the two countries: On 30 September it is due to pay the balance of the first part of the debt contracted by the Zairian National Office of Posts and Telecommunications (the total debt amounts to 1 billion Belgian francs [BF]). In addition compensation payments for Belgian property seized by Zaire, estimated at FB5 billion, are being made in accordance with the agreements reached (Kinshasa has just paid the sixth annual installment of that compensation) and specific pledges have been given on the payment of salary arrears to the staff working in the framework of government technical assistance and the regular transfer of salaries in currency and of social contributions for Belgians working for Zairian companies. The Bank of Belgium's credit line to the Bank of Zaire is maintained at BF1 billion and the volume of interstate loans has been fixed at BF475 million.

Zaire's debt to Sabena (BF1,235 billion) still has to be paid "on the best terms...."

The Zairians stressed several political problems, and especially the status of Zairian refugees in Belgian. On that subject Mr Tindemans reminded them of the laws existing in Belgium which still make our country a "country of asylum"

provided certain conditions are observed. Contrary to what might have been thought, Zaire, which is in a bad financial situation, as Mr Mangono admitted, did not ask Belgium to plead in its favor to the IMF, which has suspended its credit. However, Mr Mangono stressed, Zaire hopes to negotiate new agreements with the IMF and thus to restore contact with the IMF between now and December. In addition, although no precise date has been fixed, it was decided that Mr Tindemans and Mrs Mayence would make an official visit to Zaire before the end of the year. According to Mr Tindemans the release of the 13 imprisoned deputies was not posed as a precondition. However, it was being hinted in the corridors of the Egmont Palace that they might be released before then since "the Zairians have realized the importance Belgium attaches to that question."

"New lines were drawn up in the sphere of cooperation, taking account of the priority given to rural development and decentralization. "We think it essential," Mrs Mayence stressed, "that our aid should really reach the population and that it should help establish Zaire's food strategy."

In that spirit important decisions were taken: An appeal has been launched to Belgian hospitals to accept individual ties with Zairian hospitals and, above all, multispecialist teams will be installed in the bush, but also in Kinshasa. The teams will comprise doctors, agronomists, public works experts and administrative officials.

CSO: 3419/44

CAMPAIGN AGAINST RISE IN PRICES REPORTED

Kinshasa ELIMA in French 8 Sep 82 pp 1, 5

[Editorial: "Prices and Production"]

[Text] The Executive Council is currently carrying out a vast campaign against the anarchic rise in prices in Zaire. Working sessions with businessmen are regularly scheduled, so that the latter may aid the authorities to put an end to the overbidding.

The state could not tolerate having starvers of the people, guided by selfish interests, continue to defy the law and to enrich themselves to the detriment of the working masses, just as we could not explain the mania that every shopkeeper has acquired of increasing, according to this whim, the prices of his goods.

Strengthening of price controls should result in the standardization of prices of articles of the same quality and the same origin, so that adjacent stores would no longer be tempted to sell--as can be seen at present--identical products at different prices fixed according to the mood of the day.

At an earlier date, the Executive Council liberalized trade in certain products, bringing about a drop in their prices through the play of competition, which would result, in the long run, in the disappearance of monopolies.

Continuing in this path, the national authorities are initiating strategies enabling the authorities to control national production and imports.

Thus, economic decentralization is aimed at the mobilization of living forces (politico-administrative authorities, businessmen and the people) for the concerted and efficient execution of local development projects. Agriculture, the basis of any national economic expansion, appears at the center of the Executive Council's main concerns. Ad hoc financial and material means should be set in motion in order to create prosperity in the markets.

In industry, the control of imports would encourage national production and would strengthen our independence vis-a-vis foreign countries.

It is when production grows, flooding consumption centers, that prices drop by themselves. All kinds of commodities are thus found within the reach of every pocketbook.

9434

CSO: 4719/1322

HOUSING UNDER PUBLIC WORKS

Kinshasa ELIMA in French 8 Sep 82 pp 1, 5

[Article by Mputu Toko Dingani: "Capital Housing Division Abolished: State Public Works Commissioner Declares the End of an Irregular Situation"]

[Text] As of last 1 September, the housing division in Kinshasa was abolished on the decision of the State Commissioner for Public Works and Territorial Development, citizen Makolo Jibikilay. The various housing services were purely and simply linked up with the Public Works housing division.

However, during an interview in his study yesterday morning, Makolo gave details on this decision, which, in fact, is only the normalization of a confusing situation.

In fact, for the head of the Public Works Department, the existence of a housing division in Kinshasa was irregular, all the more since Public Works, like the other Executive Council departments, has well defined structures both in its central administration and at the regional level. The housing division in Kinshasa therefore had no reason for being and consequently had to disappear.

Thus, the missions generally entrusted to the housing services will be carried out by the Public Works division, and all the officials working in the areas under the jurisdiction of Public Works (in particular, site guardians) are being placed at the disposal of the city administration.

The tasks that were carried out by the housing services in an anarchic manner (delivery of landlords' record books and distribution of sites, for example) should remain under the jurisdiction of land affairs, which is responsible for land administration. It is up to the city authorities to restore these tasks to the services concerned.

This normalization, the State Commissioner for Public Works and Territorial Development indicates, is in accordance with the spirit of administrative decentralization and is aimed only at structures. Moreover, the department is presently studying a text that will entrust to the governor of the city greater powers regarding authorization to build.

CONTROL OF BREAD PRICES

Kinshasa ELIMA in French 8 Sep 82 pp 1, 5

[Article by Letete Nsakala Kinfuema: "Control of Bread Prices: The Flour Allotted to Kinshasa Meets the People's Needs"]

[Text] Maintaining foodstuff prices at an acceptable level is not, in any case, a small matter, especially when we know the way in which their marketing and distribution channels are regulated. It is to some extent a very difficult matter that requires, on the part of those in charge of the Department of the National Economy, Industry and Commerce, as well as from other related services, the perfection of a control apparatus capable of eliminating the possible risks of an uncontrolled price rise, especially for food products, such as bread, that loom very large in Zairian daily life.

It is in this context that we can place the mission entrusted to the joint bakery inspection committee, which is made up of elements from ANEZA [National Association of Zairian Enterprises], OPEZ [Zairian Office for the Promotion of Small and Medium-size Businesses], MIDEMA [expansion unknown] and the Department of the National Economy. Playing a protective role, in order to avoid speculation thanks to good utilization of the flour produced by MIDEMA and intended for bread making, this committee has just carried out a large-scale inspection mission in the capital's bread-making units.

From the first findings of this survey, which have been the subject of discussions in the above department, it develops that the flour quota (166,000 bags per month) allocated to the city's bread-making units largely meet the population's real needs in bread. In the light of the above, there is no need for the Matadi flour mill to supply new bakeries or to increase the quantity of flour distributed to bakeries, all the more since the problem does not present itself at this level, but rather with regard to the utilization of flour.

Indeed, there are some bakeries that, although supplied with flour, find it better to sell the flour to other persons than to use it for bread making. In the light of these circumstances, the committee's mission in the future will be devoted to the cancellation pure and simple of the quota allocated to such bakeries, which do not comply in any way. Moreover, it is interesting

to point out that according to the surveys carried out, closing these bakeries would not harm public consumption in the least. In a way, such measures are aimed at encouraging bread-making units that are doing good work.

On the other hand, satisfied by the work done so far by the survey committee and taking into account the situation created in the bread-making sector as a result of the establishment of new bakeries in Kinshasa, the Department of the National Economy, Industry and Commerce recommends to those wishing to invest in this field to set themselves up in the interior where the shortage or even the nonexistence of bakeries is felt. Such provisions fit in with a good policy of distributing investments throughout the country.

9434

CSO: 4719/1322

REFORESTATION, OTHER DEVELOPMENT NEEDS PREDICTED

Kinshasa ELIMA in French 7 Sep 82 p 10

[Text] Twenty years from now, the city of Kinshasa will need 500,000 tons of charcoal per year.

The city of Kinshasa's requirements in wood, in the year 2000, will amount to 500,000 tons per year, according to the estimates of the national reforestation service.

This service was established in 1978, with a view to ensuring a sufficient supply of firewood and charcoal for the capital during the coming years.

Thus, the Kinzono center on the Bateke plateau was chosen as the first pilot center for firewood and charcoal production.

Genesis of the City's Reforestation

The reforestation project was conceived in 1967 with a view to solving thorny domestic energy problems which present themselves in all the large centers of the country, particularly in Kinshasa, because of demographic expansion.

The project, resulting from an agreement concluded between the Executive Council on one hand and UNDP and FAO on the other, was suspended at the beginning of 1977 as a result of enormous land problems.

Aware of the seriousness of the situation, the Executive Council entrusted the Permanent Forest Inventory and Development Service (SPIAF) with an exploratory mission that resulted in the choice of a 100,000-hectare, unbroken piece of land at Kinzono, 150 kilometers from Kinshasa.

The national reforestation service started, in fact, in 1978, and the first reforestation campaign, centered on tests for species adaptation, spacing and cultivation techniques and the fixing of the work calendar, in 1979.

Achievements and Difficulties

The area reforested at the conclusion of the 1978-1980 campaign was 48 hectares, and that of 1980-1981, 120 hectares. For the 1981-1982 campaign, an area of 60 hectares was reforested.

The 1982-1983 campaign will soon start, but there is already the problem of providing the logging industry with diesel oil. To this problem can be added the difficulties of paying out funds allocated to the reforestation service by the Treasury.

Other Advantages of the Center

Parallel with its primary aim, the Kinzono center is trying to perfect the management of the environment, with the development of food-producing agriculture by the workers, the development of arboriculture, small-scale animal breeding, fish breeding and the creation of a model rural center.

In addition, the executive council is trying, through the Department of Agriculture, Rural Development and the Environment, to set up in Kinzono a center for the utilization of various energy techniques such as gas producing.

For the department, Kinzono remains the pilot center responsible for studying all technical aspects of forestry, that is, the introduction of new species, tree-growing tests, etc.

The 100-hectare area, if it is completely reforested, could meet 40 percent of the city of Kinshasa's total requirements some 15 years after the start of the project.

Cost of the Investment

The investment for the 100,000 hectares amounts to nearly 150 million zaires. On the other hand, the project will produce substantial revenues.

The break-even point between expenditures and receipts will be reached in the ninth year. From that time on, the project will be able to finance itself. During the 8 years preceding the break-even point, the project will need foreign financing in the nature of 80.5 million zaires.

To facilitate financing, the reforestation project is split up into two phases.

The first 5-year phase involves the setting up of the necessary infrastructure (administrative, technical, mechanical).

Investment is about 48 million zaires. During the second phase, 80,000 hectares will be reforested in 10 years. A foreign financial contribution totaling 52.6 million zaires will be necessary during the first 3 years.

Satisfactory Results with *Acacia Auriculiformis*

"*Acacia auriculiformis*," introduced into Zaire in 1979 by the FAO project, was kept as the ligneous species to be used for reforestation after a satisfactory test carried out on the Bateke plateau in 1979; its production can be estimated at between 10 and 12 cubic meters per hectare per year, thus facilitating an annual production of 2.3 tons of charcoal per hectare.

The reforestation operation will be mechanized so that annual programs can be rapidly carried out.

Acacia auriculiformis can be used for firewood when it has reached 5 or 6 years of age, by plant regeneration (shoots of stumps and natural seedlings); a minimum of three cuttings of wood can be counted on without any new investments.

The 100,000-hectare reforestation project will thus have a lifetime of 31 years.

A permanent team of about 50 executives (four of them from abroad) at different levels will be needed toward the end of the first phase.

In addition to this, the project will employ between 250 and 500 semi-permanent workers. In full production, after 15 years, it might need trees and their carbonization.

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CSO: 4719/1322

ZAIRE

BRIEFS

MOBUTU PARDONS DRAFTED STUDENTS--President Mobutu, the founding chairman, will celebrate his 52d birthday tomorrow, Thursday. In fact, the celebration has already begun in Kinshasa as well as in the interior of the country. The celebration of this anniversary this year is taking place only a few days before the resumption of classes. Everybody knows that the previous academic year was disturbed by the students, especially those of the University of Kinshasa and some institutions of higher learning. The behavior of the students had compelled the Executive Council to close these institutions. The head of state recently had an opportunity to talk again about the students' capricious and entirely unpatriotic behavior. As the head of state and guarantor of order and social peace, the founding chairman could not give free play to the students who were bent on causing trouble under the pretext of making demands which clearly smacked of subversion. Everyone knows what followed. In his position as the father of the nation and of all the children of this country, however, the head of state has just again demonstrated his usual magnanimity. The ring-leaders, who had been drafted into the army, are now free. They will be asked to choose between returning to their studies and continuing their career in the army. This is called pardon. [Excerpts] [AB131323 Kinshasa Domestic Service in French 1130 GMT 13 Oct 82]

CSO: 3419/44

ZAMBIA

BRIEFS

NUCLEAR ARMS PRODUCTION HALT--The foreign affairs minister of state, Ottema Muskua [as heard], has called for worldwide efforts toward halting the production of nuclear armaments in the world. Mr Muskua said the issue of disarmament was one of much urgency to mankind, which should also remain an urgent necessity to all nations to bring an end to the arms race, reduction of military budgets and the removal of foreign bases in other countries. The minister was speaking at the opening of an exhibition at the UN Information Centre to mark a series of programs to commemorate UN Day and Disarmament Week, which begins next Sunday. [Text] [MB190919 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 19 Oct 82]

OFFICIAL LEAVES FOR TANZANIA--A four-man party delegation led by a member of the central committee, Reuben Kamanga, left for Dar Es Salaam yesterday to attend the general conference of the Tanzania's ruling Chama Cha Mapunduzi Party, which opens tomorrow. Mr Kamanga, who is the chairman of the political-legal committee of the central committee, is accompanied by members of the central committee (Frank Bulawayo) and (Joseph Mutali). UNIP is one of the 67 political parties that will be represented at the 10-day conference, which will elect president and vice president of Tanzania for a 5-year term. [Text] [MB190715 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 19 Oct 82]

DEFENSE SECRETARY ON OAU'S FAILURE--Secretary of State for Defense and Security Grey Zulu has stated that Africa is unable to shape the destiny of her people because of her failure to maintain unity in the face of crisis. Mr Zulu said the failure of the troubled, torn OAU to make decisions which affect the continent's future is an automatic handover of power to foreign powers. Mr Zulu, who was speaking at the official opening of the International Military Sports Council games at the Independence Stadium in Lusaka, added that this was a violation of one of the most important principles of pan-African unity, not to allow intervention by foreigners in Africa. He stressed that a divided Africa cannot bridge the gap existing over a number of problems that have brought conflict. Mr Zulu said Africa must [word indistinct] its responsibility and change its (?disastrous course) to neocolonialism and entrenchment of imperialism, so that it can direct its efforts towards tackling the problem of economic development. [Text] [LD141252 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 13 Oct 82]

OPTIMISM OVER PROSPECTS OF ECONOMIC GROWTH VOICED

Harare THE HERALD in English 7 Oct 82 p 8

[Editorial]

[Text]

OCTOBER is called suicide month in Zimbabwe, although it is never hot enough for such drastic action. Nevertheless, the heat may induce in many a feeling of despondency, and it seems to encourage the dismal jimmies to become more vocal.

It is, therefore, a good time to look at the plusses and minusses of Zimbabwean life and try to come up with a reasonable assessment of how things are now and may be in the future.

In doing this, there is a need to relate Zimbabwe's position to that of many countries throughout the world.

For years this country was isolated. Now it is back in the world. Considering the state the world is in, it could be argued that this is hardly an advantage. But it is infinitely better than being a pariah.

MINUS: The mining industry is in a bad way, with low metal and gold prices. But this is universal. South Africa, that normally rich country in material terms, has a trade balance which is US\$4,6 billion in the red, and it is seeking vast IMF aid.

MINUS: We have a shortage of foreign currency, but we are still finding new markets for our exports of various kinds.

MINUS: We are coming through a severe drought, but other countries are similarly affected and there is nothing exceptional about adverse seasons.

MINUS: Our internal security position causes concern. There are still armed handits around, but other countries also have them. There is concern about detainees, and the Government should be more forthcoming on this subject.

PLUS: Despite the drought, we produced good crops last season. Our agricultural base is sound and poised for expansion.

PLUS: Zimbabwe is popular with countries of many differing political viewpoints. We have just been praised as a Commonwealth member to admire.

PLUS: In diverse ways the world is helping us to get back on our feet and take giant steps forward — and this despite the problems many donor countries are having. Examples are reported almost daily of new projects supported by these donors.

PLUS: Zimbabwe's unemployment is minimal compared with large parts of Western Europe, the US and Canada, where tens of millions are without jobs and scores of thousands of school-leavers stand little or no chance of finding work. There are strikes overseas, outputs are declining and industries are closing.

PLUS: This country is educating vastly greater numbers of its children in a remarkably short time, is providing better health services, and wages have increased. The people have a lot to look forward to.

Zimbabwe, despite its troubles, is poised for a big take-off. It needs the skills and enthusiasm of all its citizens to achieve real greatness.

There is no need for gloom and despondency. All over the world people are looking to us for exceptional accomplishments. We must not let them, or ourselves, down.

CSO: 3400/93

NEW BODY 'NOT AIMED AT MINES TAKEOVER,' ASSURES NYAGUMBO

Harare THE HERALD in English 6 Oct 82 p 5

[Text]

THE Minister of Mines, Cde Maurice Nyagumbo, yesterday reassured senators that the establishment of the Zimbabwe Mining Development Corporation is in no way meant to nationalise the mining industry.

Speaking during the second reading debate on the Zimbabwe Mining Development Corporation Bill, Cde Nyagumbo said the Government felt it had a vital role to play in the mining industry and that it could not effectively do so without introducing such a mining corporation.

The minister was replying to a question by Senator Paul Savage, who wanted to know whether the introduction of the new mining body meant the first step towards the nationalisation of the mining industry.

Cde Nyagumbo said there was no need for the Government to hide its intentions over the issue.

"If we wanted to nationalise, we would do so openly and tell you these are our intentions."

The Government realised the importance of private enterprise in the mining industry, he said.

The Government wanted to know what was going on in the mining industry and believed that direct participation would enable it to appreciate fully and understand a whole range of problems which were unique to the industry.

Such an understanding would help Government to work together with the private sector to formulate concrete solutions to mining problems.

The minister said mining companies were facing serious economic problems which needed Government help if they were to be minimised.

The minister said the Government was also encouraging the formation of co-operatives. Already some ex-combatants had formed a co-operative in the Mutoko area and Government was helping with mining equipment.

His ministry would provide small loans to these co-operatives as long as the projects were proved viable.

The Zimbabwe Mining Development Corporation would explore all minerals with a view to mining them, he added.

The Bill went through its committee and third reading stages without debate.

WOMEN MP URGED TO SPEAK OUT

Harare THE HERALD in English 8 Oct 82 p 3

[Article by Simomo Mubi]

[Text]

CDE SALLY MUGABE, wife of the Prime Minister, yesterday urged Zimbabwe's women MPs to be more outspoken on matters concerning women.

In an interview with the Herald, and speaking in her capacity as the assistant secretary for women's affairs in ZANU (PF), she said: "These women have a heavy duty and responsibility to help upgrade the position of women in Zimbabwe.

"Our women politicians must work and stand firmly together to lobby Parliament to enact laws that will emancipate women," she said.

"More women must come forward to take positions of responsibility and power and get involved in policy making."

She felt that education was a key factor in the emancipation of women.

She emphasised that men too must be involved and considered in all the programmes that were designed for women.

"In the various education courses we hold for women throughout the country, we always encourage them to bring

their husbands.

"Otherwise people in one home will end up speaking two different languages, unable to communicate."

Cde Mugabe said women were entitled to equal rights as human beings and an equal share in the profits of the nation.

Cde Mugabe blamed the inherited taxation laws as being particularly unfair to women, as they regarded a wife's salary as her husband's extra income.

"This does not give women the incentive to work, or make them feel the dignity of their work."

But she said that representations had been made to Parliament and the taxation system would be amended in the near future.

She dwelt at length on the dignity of women and was concerned about lax moral standards which led to promiscuity.

She added that men were equally guilty of promiscuity. "Old men are corrupting young women, many who are young enough to be their own children, yet these same men would raise a loud hue and cry if another old man dated their children."

FOREIGN CURRENCY ALLOCATIONS FOR IMPORTS CUT

MB120815 Harare Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Text] The minister of finance, economic planning and development, Comrade Chidzero, says he has reduced by a substantial amount the global allocation of foreign exchange which is available for imports. Comrade Chidzero says the reduction follows a review on the balance of payments of upturn and prospects which shows a downward revision in the forecast of export earnings in the remainder of 1982 and even in 1983.

The minister says the review shows that there will be a downturn in both the volume and prices of exports to depress the world market. He cited the minerals as some of the exports effected by the depressed world market. However, Comrade Chidzero noted that the actual imports will be higher than is implied in the global allocations because some of the imports will be covered by the (ZIMCODE) programmes. He said both the private and public sectors will benefit from the (ZIMCODE) donors in terms of importing those items they need. Comrade Chidzero stressed that those who use imported goods should economize so that the scarce foreign exchange resources could be employed to priority areas.

The minister said while efforts are being made to improve the foreign exchange inflows in the country, it is essential that holiday travel allowance as well as business travel allowance be reasonable to allow savings. Comrade Chidzero said with effect from the 1st December 1982, the present two-tier, 2-year system of issuing holiday travel allowances will be replaced by a single allowance of \$300 covering the 12-month period ending 30th November of each year.

CSO: 3400/90

FARMING IS STRONGER THAN EVER SAYS NORMAN

Harare THE HERALD in English 6 Oct 82 p 1

[Text]

THE farming community in Zimbabwe is stronger than it was at the time of independence, the Minister of Agriculture, Senator Denis Norman, said last night.

Addressing an audience at the Britain-Zimbabwe Society meeting on the challenge of Zimbabwe's future, Senator Norman said there had been an increase in the number of farmers last year over 1980 and this was because more young people were joining farming.

"The farming community is strong, even stronger than it was at the time of independence."

He gave his assurances to those thinking of leaving that they had a future in Zimbabwe. The country was still viewed favourably abroad and if those already here appeared to be faltering, then it would be hard for investors to want to come here.

Senator Norman said the

story of Zimbabwe for the last two years had been one of success and many people wanted to be associated with it. Zimbabwe was the only country in the world where a person could still consume 40 kg of beef a year compared to 31 kg in Europe.

It was easier to face the traumas here than those they were likely to face outside in the process of readjusting. "I am an optimist and I refuse to believe that there is any reason to doubt where this country is going.

"We are going to have problems but the only way out is to face the problems and resolve them, and if we can get through 1982 — sure we will get through 1983."

Senator Norman said Zimbabwe had not lost any of its markets to South Africa and added that Zimbabwe was one of the countries which still produced agricultural crops such as cotton and tobacco.

PRICE OF BREAD, COOKING OIL INCREASED

Harare THE HERALD in English 8 Oct 82 p 1

[Text]

THE price of bread, cooking oil and margarine — but not of mealie-meal — goes up today.

A large loaf will cost 3c more and a small loaf 1c more, the Ministry of Trade and Commerce announced yesterday.

At the same time the Deputy Minister, Mr John Landau, said that his Senate statement on Wednesday that the price of mealie-meal would also rise was incorrect.

The announcement led yesterday to a rush to buy roller meal, and the ministry appealed to the public to go back to normal buying.

Details of the increases in the cost of different types of oils and fats is set out in today's Government Gazette, but the ministry said last night that producers would charge up to 28,26 percent more for some varieties.

The producer selling price for other kinds would go up 12,26 percent.

But, to keep prices charged to shoppers from rising too much, shopkeepers would not be allowed to add more than

10 percent to their purchase cost.

To make wheat and flour go further the weight — but not necessarily the size — of loaves has been cut by 10 percent.

The new weights and prices also apply to "fancy loaves".

The ministry said that in line with the Government's decision to phase out food subsidies, those paid to wheat millers would end and those to the Grain Marketing Board would be reduced.

The new prices of bread will be:

720g white loaf	28c
720g brown loaf	38c
360g white loaf	14c
360g brown loaf	13c

The new prices were a move towards the consumer paying the full cost of producing bread. But despite the increases, bread in Zimbabwe was still cheaper than elsewhere.

On cooking oils and fats, the ministry said the new producer selling prices had been introduced to compensate for the ending of subsidies to producers in April.

A spokesman added that to ease the shortage of cooking oil, foreign exchange had been made available for producers to import crude edible oil for processing and blending here.

Meanwhile Mr Landau said yesterday that the ministry was also considering cutting the subsidy on wheat, which would eventually increase bread prices further.

The minister, Ode Richard Hove, recently said subsidies were being phased out because of the economic constraint they placed on the Government and because of higher wages of most workers.

"The Government is committed to raising the standard of living of previously low-paid workers by legislating minimum wages and it is therefore, only reasonable to phase out subsidies to close the artificial gap between producer prices and those paid by consumers."

In an interview yesterday, Mr Landau said the proposed Small Enterprise

Development Corporation would absorb the Institute of Business Development, the Zimbabwe Industry Advisory Service and the Development Finance Company.

The experienced staff from the three organisations would strengthen the new corporation's training and consultancy services.

SEDCO would also employ training and consultancy officers, but no one will be employed until an Act authorising its establishment is passed.

Mr Landau said his ministry had conducted a

pilot survey of small businesses in Mashonaland East at the end of last year to uncover problems faced by rural businessmen and ways of assisting them.

It found that rural businessmen lacked managerial skills, finance and advisory and consultancy services.

He said SEDCO would strive to promote and help establish privately owned enterprises and to expand existing ones.

The State Trading Corporation would be created to increase Government participation in general trade, he said.

Millers Explain Meal Shortage

AN upsurge in demand has caused a shortage of maize meal throughout the country, the secretary of the Millers' Association, Mr Bill Liddell, said in Harare yesterday.

In normal times the milling industry would have been able to cope but the drought, especially in Matabeleland, had made the situation worse.

Although Harare was not as badly hit as Matabeleland, the situation was nevertheless "tight", he said.

The milling industry was also being affected by the increase in population and the fact that it took between 18 months and two years to get a new maize mill set up and completed.

If the Government reduced the subsidy on maize meal, it would cost more. Maize meal was now cheap and was being sold at almost half the price it was sold at in neighbouring countries.

A spokesman for National Foods agreed that the demand for maize meal was exceeding production.

The acquisition of new mills would ease the situation, but this would involve additional foreign currency and lengthy delays in obtaining machinery.

His company had applied for more foreign currency allocations to the Government and was hoping for some response soon.

BRIEFS

EXPATRIATE TEACHERS--Expatriate teachers would be required for another four years before Zimbabwe attained self-sufficiency, the Deputy Minister of Education and Culture, (Higher Education) Senator Joseph Culverwell, said. He said during debate on estimates of expenditure for his ministry that the present intake for teacher trainees was 5 000 and this represented those enrolling with conventional training schools and Zintec. Senator Culverwell, who was answering questions raised by several senators during debate also told Senator Ken Fleming that his ministry was making "a concerted effort" to encourage parents to assist the Government in the building of schools and in the occasional provision of other amenities. He thanked parents who had responded to his ministry's call and cited the example of peasants in the communal areas who he said had shown dedication and selflessness. In answer to another question from Senator Fleming, the deputy minister said 152 000 pupils would sit for Grade 7 examinations this year. On expatriate teachers, Senator Culverwell said 363 had so far being recruited from Britain while 174 and 72 had come from Australia and Canada respectively. "We estimate that we will need them for another four years before we are able to contain our problems ourselves," he said. The deputy minister also said the Zimbabwe Literature Bureau would soon be expanded and reorganised "to meet the needs and aspirations of the people." [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 7 Oct 82 p 5]

RR WORKERS' HOMES--Bulawayo--The NRZ is phasing out its inherited "paternalistic" staff housing system and bringing in home ownership for its workers, a railways executive said yesterday. Announcing the policy switch, which opens Bulawayo's two railway suburbs of Matshobana and Sizinda for home ownership, Cde Israel Magwenzi, NRZ's manpower resources manager, said: "We consider the present system paternalistic and are now working out the mechanics of phasing it out." The move would enable the railways "to kill two birds with one stone" by ending the system and introducing home ownership. "This is our policy. We have been discussing this matter with the Railway Associated Workers' Union (RAWU) for many years," Cde Magwenzi said. Commenting on a recent meeting with a Mpopoma-Matshobana residents' association delegation, Cde Magwenzi said under the present system most railwaymen in low grades were entitled to free housing. But it was hard for them when they retired or lost their jobs and had to make way for a railway employee. This often left a railwayman's family destitute after he had spent the prime of his life working for the railways, and had been

rightly condemned by the unions. Those employees who enjoyed free housing were in the \$105 to \$268 a month wage range. With the end of the present housing policy, new rates of pay would be negotiated with the union. The statement was greeted with jubilation by union leaders. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 5 Oct 82 p 1]

STUDENTS TO BULGARIA--Ten Zimbabwean students leave Harare on Friday to take up studies in engineering, computers, chemistry and medicine in Bulgaria. The country's ambassador to Zimbabwe, Cde Christo Kolev, said in an interview yesterday that the students had been offered scholarships. When the Prime Minister, Cde Mugabe visited Bulgaria last November, the country pledged \$3 million in the form of 50 scholarships at Bulgarian universities and colleges over five years. The scholarships are not being offered within the frame of a cultural agreement because no such accord exists between the two countries yet but Cde Kolev said he hoped once it was signed it would increase the chance of more Zimbabweans studying in his country. He also said that a three-man Zimbabwean trade union delegation would soon be going to Bulgaria for a week to establish ties with their counterparts there. There was also a possibility that a protocol agreement would be signed. Last year, 14 trade unionists from Zimbabwe attended a 45-day conference in the Bulgarian capital, Sofia, and others participated in a 10-month training course. Cde Kolev said that at the beginning of next year 10 trade unionists from Zimbabwe would be offered an opportunity to go to his country to learn more on workers education and organisation. In Bulgaria, he said, the state had vested social security and labour safety within the trade unions. They were also involved in the planning of state activities, starting from the top to working out the structure of the labour force. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 6 Oct 82 p 3]

GDR SUPPORT--HARARE--The German Democratic Republic would always stand by Zimbabwe in the face of external threats, the country's ambassador in Harare, Mr Otto Becker, said in an interview published yesterday. On the eve of the 33rd anniversary of the founding of the GDR, Mr Becker said his country was a loyal ally in the struggle of the people of Zimbabwe in defending their right to sovereignty, non-interference and choosing their own way of development. Any act of aggression, destabilisation and violation of the territorial integrity and sovereignty by the South African "racist regime" against its neighbouring countries, would meet the strongest condemnation from the people and government of the GDR. He said the most serious threat to peace, security, sovereignty and territorial integrity to independent and sovereign countries in South Africa, was the nuclear arms build-up in South Africa. "The GDR resolutely urged the immediate enforcement of effective and comprehensive sanctions against South Africa in accordance with the objectives of the international year for mobilisation of sanctions against South Africa, as proclaimed by the United Nations. "Our unqualified solidarity goes to Swapo's struggle to achieve freedom and independence for the Namibian people. The GDR renders active support to Swapo's fight as the sole and legitimate representative of the Namibian people," Mr. Becker said. Mr Becker said the GDR supported all activities and initiatives by the independent countries of Southern and East Africa. "We understand the formation of the SADCC to be an important and hopeful move in this direction, as it will strengthen the position of these countries against the apartheid regime of Pretoria." [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 8 Oct 82 p 9]

TENANTS EVICTED--HARARE--Since rent freeze regulations were introduced in Zimbabwe last year, many tenants in Harare's flats had been evicted and many more were losing their homes as landlords sold their properties to embassies or developed them into offices, according to a survey in the Herald newspaper yesterday. The survey found many people were living in fear of being evicted at short notice. Evicted people were also unlikely to find alternative accommodation, said the paper. One block of flats had been bought by the embassy of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and it was through them that the tenants learned they would have to move out, said the survey. An estate agent employee told the survey team the rent freeze regulations had made rents low but increased the demand for housing, while the supply of rented accommodation had decreased. The owners could not meet their costs and so they sold their properties. Few flats would be built unless it became profitable to do so, he said. The Minister of Housing, Mr Simbarashe Mumbengegwi, recently said no landlord or estate agent could evict any tenant. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 8 Oct 82 p 9]

PRIME MINISTER'S WARNING--The government will not tolerate district councillors and administrators who are disloyal to the state. The prime minister, Comrade Mugabe, says district councillors and administrators who are not loyal to the government and the people will be subverting the spirit of the country's new democratic system. He was addressing a 1-day meeting of district councillors and administrators in Harare today. The prime minister said district councillors and other institutions of local government should not become arenas for organizing or fomenting anti-government activities. The prime minister stressed that councils should not constitute centers for promoting tribalism and regionalism. [Text] [CA141108 Harare Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 13 Oct 82]

MATABELELAND CURFEW LIFTED--The police officer commanding Matabeleland Province, senior assistant commissioner (Adisha Chisema), has announced the lifting of the curfew in the area with the effect from today. Comrade Chisema says the move follows an improvement in the security situation in the province. The areas affected are: (Nkani), (Ngwampa), (Molo Forest), (Lupani), (Emandlovu), (Djolodjo communal land), (Inkosikazi), (Budi), (Natha), (Mpimbira) and (Bilila Mangwe). [Text] [MB170736 Harare Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 17 Oct 82]

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